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# REPORT

OF

*THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN*

SCHOOL SOCIETY,

TO

THE GENERAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 1815.

WITH

*3m*  
AN APPENDIX.

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LONDON:

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1815.

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# British and Foreign School Society.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,  
An Annual Subscriber of £100.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

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Subscriptions are also received by Mr. William Corston, 30, Ludgate-street; at the Royal Free School, Borough Road, situate between the King's Bench and the Obelisk; and by the following Bankers;

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A donation of 10*l.* 10*s.* or an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* constitutes a Governor.

The Report of the last year may be obtained by application at the Royal Free School, Borough-road.

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Persons who have subscribed money to this Institution, and do not find their Names in the List, are respectfully requested to inform the Treasurer, Mr. William Allen, Plough-court, Lombard-street.

The Committee meet on the second Friday in every month, at the St. Paul's Coffee House, St. Paul's Church Yard, at twelve o'clock, when the company of all Clergymen and Ministers being Subscribers, and the Members of all Country Committees, is respectfully requested.

All communications relative to the business of the Society are particularly requested to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Royal Free School, Borough Road, *Post-paid*.

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### FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I Give unto the Treasurer for the time being, of the Society which was formed in London in the year 1808, for promoting the Royal British or Lancasterian System for the Education of the Poor, but now designated "The British and Foreign School Society," the sum of                      pounds sterling, to be paid out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real for the purposes of the said Society; and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

## COMMITTEE FOR 1816,

WITH POWER TO FILL UP THE NUMBER TO FORTY-EIGHT.

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## SECRETARY.

Miss De Visme.

## TREASURER TO THE LADIES' FUND.

Benjamin Shaw, Esq. M. P. Albemarle-street.

## SUB-TREASURER.

Mr. Joseph Fox, Argyle-street.

A donation of 10*l.* 10*s.* or an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* constitutes a Subscriber; and it is particularly requested to direct subscriptions, intended for Female Education, to be placed to the account of the Ladies' Committee.

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\* \* \* The Female Schools in London on the British System, under the direction of the Ladies' Committee, are situated at the House of the Institution in the Borough Road, near the King's Bench, and in the King's Road, Chelsea, near the Clock House.—These schools are open to inspection every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

The maintenance of the Training Establishment is necessarily attended with considerable expense, for which an adequate fund is requisite; the Ladies' Committee cannot, for a moment, doubt the zeal of their country-women; nor anticipate any reluctance in them to contribute to a design which is so well calculated to improve the moral condition of their sex.

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At the Half-yearly General Meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, held at Freemasons' Hall, November 25, 1815,

His Grace the DUKE of BEDFORD, President, in  
the Chair :

THE Report of the Committee having been read, it was, on the motion of His Royal Highness the DUKE of KENT, seconded by His Excellency COUNT LIEVEN, Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias,

Resolved, That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that it be printed at the discretion of the Committee.

On the motion of HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. M. P., seconded by the Right Hon. LORD HOLLAND ;

Resolved, That this Meeting, impressed with a lively sense of the advantage which the Institution has derived from the



liberal and continued aid of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and from the uniform patronage, unabated zeal, and liberal support of Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, most respectfully request their acceptance of those cordial thanks, which are alike dictated by gratitude, and by a conviction that the welfare and happiness of our beloved country, and of mankind, are involved in the cause of universal education.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT having acknowledged this Resolution;

On the motion of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT, seconded by WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.,

Resolved, That this Meeting acknowledge with gratitude the long and valuable services of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, President of the Institution, and request his acceptance of their cordial thanks.

The Noble President having acknowledged this Resolution;

On the motion of the Rev. JOHN HUGHES, seconded by the Rev. DR. WAUGH;

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Most Noble, the Right Honourable, and others, the Vice-Presidents, for their continued patronage and support.

On the motion of the Rev. DR. COLLYER, seconded by GENERAL FANNING;

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Meeting are due, and be hereby presented, to William Allen, Esq. the Treasurer; to Joseph Fox, Esq.; and the Rev. Dr. Schwabe; the Secretaries, and to the Gentlemen composing the Committee, for their valuable and efficient services. And that the following Gentlemen be Auditors for the present year:—Messrs. William Williams, Henry Waymouth, Michael Gibbs, T. B. Oldfield, and C. S. Dudley.

On the motion of the Rev. JOHN REYNOLDS, seconded by MAJOR TORRENS;

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Committee of Ladies, for their valuable assistance; and that they be earnestly requested to continue those services,

and that influence, which have already contributed, in no inconsiderable degree, to the success of the Institution.

On the motion of BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq. M. P., seconded by the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL ;

Resolved, That this Meeting contemplates with peculiar satisfaction the establishment of the BRISTOL AUXILIARY SCHOOL SOCIETY, in connexion with this Institution ; not only as affording an example to other towns and districts, but as the first advance towards that extension of the system, which shall secure the blessings of education to that numerous portion of our population which is yet unprovided for, by interesting the labouring classes in this great cause, through the medium of School Associations. And that the Committee be earnestly desired to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary, in order to ascertain, by local and systematic investigation, the number of children in Great Britain destitute of the means of instruction.

On the motion of PROFESSOR ECKENSTAM, seconded by the Rev. DR. SCHWABE ;

Resolved, That this Meeting unfeignedly rejoices in the success which has already attended the introduction into FRANCE of the System of Education promoted by this Society, under a full conviction that every School established on the comprehensive plan of this Institution, “ will,” in the words of the Decree of the French Government, issued on the 3d instant, “ contribute to bettering the condition of the poor, and produce the most happy influence on the general habits and public order of society.” And that a copy of this Resolution, signed by the Chairman, be transmitted to the Committee formed in Paris.

On the motion of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT, seconded by SAMUEL WOODS, Esq. ;

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to His Grace the Duke of Bedford, for his able and obliging conduct in the Chair.

REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMITTEE  
OF  
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
SCHOOL SOCIETY,  
TO THE GENERAL MEETING,  
NOVEMBER 25, 1815.

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THE Report of your Committee on the present occasion is more particularly directed to the transactions of those Institutions at home and abroad, which having been furnished with Teachers trained in the practice of the British System, or otherwise assisted, may be regarded as emanations from the Parent Institution.

The transactions of the Society itself during the current year are reserved for the next General Meeting.

Your Committee have found it difficult to compress into a moderate compass, that body of useful and pleasing information, which is contained in the numerous Reports which have been transmitted to them.

It has afforded the most lively satisfaction to find that these Schools, containing several thousand children, are in a state of progressive improvement. The difficulties of which all have

more or less complained, arising from the expenses attending the erection of School-rooms, are gradually diminishing, and many are now free from debt. Opposition has considerably abated; and it appears on all hands, that the public attention is more universally directed to the education of the labouring classes of the people. That this is the case, has been manifested by the establishment of several new Schools during the present year, for which your Committees have supplied both Masters and Mistresses. And although this is not the season for particularising these occurrences, it must not be omitted, that Schools for both sexes have been instituted, under the patronage of the Marquis of Bute, for the education of children of every religious persuasion, at Cardiff in South Wales, where the Corporation have set a most splendid example to similar bodies, in subscribing 300*l.* towards the Buildings, and 20*l.* per annum for general purposes.

A Report has been received from the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland, of which Society, during the past year, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has graciously accepted the office of Patron.

The concurring testimony of the Reports which have been received, leads to a conviction that the establishment of Schools, through the salutary discipline to which the children are subjected, correcting their habits and informing their minds, is the most sure means of arriving at the cure of

those evils which at once disgrace society, and deprive it of many who might form its most active and useful members.

To a course of elementary instruction, in which the Scriptures form so prominent a part, must be added, the influence of that due observance of the Sabbath, which is strictly enjoined.—Hence, doubtless, the foundation will be laid for a life of piety in thousands of that class, who, through neglect, were growing up careless of all Christian duty. Surely we may hope that the day is not far distant, when Statesmen and Legislators of all countries will open their eyes to the awfully important truth, and, beholding in a sound and moral education, the grand secret of national strength, will co-operate for the *prevention* rather than the *punishment* of crime. A zealous application of these means, during only the space of one generation, would do more towards the diminishing the number of criminals, than all the expedients resulting from Houses of Correction and Penitentiary Prisons, howsoever the want of education may have made these methods of punishment necessary; and, what is of great importance in the estimate of œconomy, the expense of erecting one of these new Jails would suffice for the establishment of from 50 to 100 Schools!

It would be impossible for your Committee to lay before you, in this Report, the many views of this subject which have been taken by the different Societies which have discussed these topics



at their Annual Meetings. In the Appendix, copious extracts will be given:—on the present occasion a few must suffice.

Extract from the Report of the School of Godalming, in Surrey :

“The remedy which your Committee hope these Schools will afford for the evils of society, must necessarily be slow in its operation, but they trust it will be sure.—It will occur to every reflecting mind, that the examples of ignorance and vice which adhere to the last generation, must partially affect the present; that the partial reformation of the present must, in some degree, affect the succeeding; and that the advantages which are beginning in this age will require time to mature. Thus, the agriculturist who begins to exterminate the noxious weeds from his soil, and who continues his labour from year to year, has not long to wait before he reaps the benefit of his toils.”

The Report from Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, states, as a consequence of the establishment of that School, that “the use of profane language, the uttering of falsehoods, pilfering, and violating the Sabbath, are regarded by the greater part of the children with abhorrence.”

In the Report from Lewes, in Sussex, it is said, that “it has been very pleasing to the Directors and Subscribers, from time to time, to find that several boys and girls had been recommended, by being in that School, to apprenticeships, and va-

rious eligible situations : and the majority of those who have left it seem to preserve a character for sobriety and good conduct, which used not always to be the characteristic of the rising generation in that neighbourhood.”

It is pleasing to find, that in many places children have manifested an earnest desire to become possessors of the Holy Scriptures. In some Reports it is stated, that children, to whom tickets of merit have been given, have voluntarily desired their names to be set down, to become purchasers of Bibles when the sum to which they may be entitled will admit of it. In the School at Staines several have thus obtained their own Bible ; and in the School at Tewkesbury, twenty children had their names enrolled as Subscribers to the Auxiliary Bible Society in that town, and received their Bibles when their reward tickets amounted to the sum of 2s. 6d. each.

But the most gratifying intelligence on this particular subject is contained in the Report of the Female School at Farnham, viz. “ That during the last twelve months a Bible Association has been formed among the poor children at that School : this event took place on the 2d of May, about two months *before* the formation of the Farnham Bible Association ; and there have been remitted to the Branch Society, from the collection of these poor children, during the first six months, *sixteen pounds twelve shillings and ninepence*, together with an order for fifty-three

Minion Bibles. A fact which, while it illustrates the powers of that mighty engine, the Bible Society, speaks most loudly the increasing attachment of the children to their Bible."

It affords to the Committee the most agreeable sensations, that in the neighbourhood of the metropolis two Schools have been established, in situations which were admirably calculated to exhibit the moral effects of such institutions. The first to be noticed is the Bowyer-lane School, near Camberwell, a district inhabited by persons of the worst description, amongst whom the police officers have been accustomed to look out for the various kinds of offenders which have infested the Borough of Southwark. We are informed by the Committee of that School, that "in the district embraced by their Society, the consequences of ignorance were evident to the most superficial observer. Parents and children appeared alike regardless of morality and virtue; the former indulging in profligacy, and the latter exhibiting its lamentable effects. It was truly a waste of weeds and brambles; and if here and there a flower sprang up, it only served to render regret more pungent, by affording a proof that the soil was susceptible of improvement, and that an abundant harvest would repay the toil of cultivation. Did the friends of *universal education* require a fresh illustration, they would find it in the scene we are now contemplating; and they would confidently invite those who still entertain a doubt



on the subject, to a more close and rigid examination of that scene, satisfied with the effect upon every candid and unprejudiced mind: For assuredly ‘men do not gather grapes off thorns, nor figs off thistles:’ and when morality, decency and order are gradually occupying the abodes of licentiousness, misery and guilt, the change must be attributed to some operating cause, and *that* cause must be derived from the source of all good. The principles of decorum, of propriety, and of virtue, are instilled into the youthful mind; and by a powerful re-action they reach the heart of the parent; the moral atmosphere extends—its benefits are felt and appreciated—the Bible takes its proper place in the habitations of poverty; and thus, in its simple, natural, and certain course, the germ of *instruction* yields the happy fruit of *moral reformation*.”

The second example of a School in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, is that situated at Kingsland. Not many years ago it used to be said, that Kingsland was famous only for *bull-baiting*. It was a focus where the most abandoned characters constantly assembled for every species of brutal and licentious disorder, to which the uninstructed have been used to apply the idea of sport and recreation. About twelve years since, a few persons instituted there a Sunday School, and with very great difficulty they were able to procure the attendance of twenty children. It happened in this place that the ignorance of the

parents was so great, and their depravity so remarkable, that they could not appreciate the value of the education which was offered to their unfortunate children. The earnings derived from pilfering were estimated as of more immediate value than their learning; and the sending the children to school was frequently considered as a favour conferred upon the teachers. Undismayed by these difficulties, those benevolent persons who founded the School continued to persevere. About four years ago they established a Day School, upon the British System, which having been attended with much benefit, they resolved to make an effort to extend their means of doing good. It is stated by the Kingsland Committee, that "while they rejoiced in the effects produced upon the children under training, and contemplated the benefits which would result to future generations, they saw with regret that the narrow limits of their School-room excluded a great number of children, who, from the impossibility of gaining admission, were growing up in ignorance, and peculiarly exposed to the allurements of vice. They at length determined to appeal to the benevolence of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood for the means of erecting a larger building, upon ground already in their possession; and they are happy to state, that a personal application to the inhabitants, by several Members of their Committee, has been completely successful, and that a School-room, capable of accommodating between two and

three hundred boys, is now erected, and, they trust, will long remain a monument of the liberality and philanthropy of this district."

The Kingsland Committee have also appropriated the original building to a Girls' School, upon the British System, and calculate that it will accommodate about one hundred. It should be observed, that the ladies who conduct this Girls' School have established a Weekly Penny Society, from the amount of which, independent of the subscriptions for the support of the School, they have been able to provide the girls with bonnets, frocks, tippets, aprons, gloves, shoes, and stockings; and this they expect to be able to do every year.

In many places where Schools had been established on the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, other Institutions have been formed for educating the children of the poor in the principles and tenets of the Church of England exclusively. In these places at first much apprehension was felt that the new Schools would depress the funds: happily, through the perseverance of Committees, the good conduct of the Teachers, and the peculiar merits of the British System, the prosperity of such Schools has not only been preserved, but the most beneficial consequences to both have resulted from the competition in most places.

Many persons who would never subscribe to the

British Schools, have subscribed to the Madras Schools: great exertions have been made to inquire for children destitute of education, and the strife has terminated in the determination of the friends of both Systems to do all the good in their power to their fellow creatures.

The town of Godalming, in Surry, is ornamented at one end with a School on the British, and at the other with one on the Madras System. In many places the same gentlemen are members of both Committees: and at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire the same public-spirited individual is President of both Societies. Well may the foreigner exclaim—O happy England! even thy domestic contentions are fraught only with public good!

The Committee are happy to learn, that the example of Northampton, in its Penny Association in support of the School, has been followed in some other places. They earnestly recommend this plan to be adopted in every part of the kingdom.

The beneficial effects which have resulted from Bible Associations are the best recommendation which can be given for the establishment of Education Associations. As it is the object of one to provide every human being with a Bible, so let it be the object of the other to enable every human being to read that sacred volume. The combination of these powers must ultimately hasten the



fulfilment of the glorious prophecy, that "all shall know the LORD, from the least to the greatest."

Your Committee trust that sufficient extracts have been presented to your attention illustrative of the good effects of Schools for elementary instruction: they wish however to suggest, in addition to the formation of Schools and the giving of Bibles, that the body of Subscribers on which these Bible and School Societies depend for their support, have it in their power to confer other important benefits upon the labouring class of the community; an example of which is given in the proceedings at Oswestry. This Society has established a Bank for the benefit of the poor, to receive small sums half-yearly; the money is deposited with the Treasurer of the Oswestry Society, who places the same in the Oswestry Bank, the Firm of which has liberally agreed to allow an interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Saving Banks in which the poor might deposit small sums upon interest, would be one of the best means of promoting the habit of frugality. The man who has saved a few pounds, has created a stock which he feels desirous of increasing; he contemplates this sum as a security from many miseries; and in proportion as he is enabled to augment it, he feels that he rises above the condition of a pauper. If the Committees of every School Society throughout the kingdom would institute or encourage a

Saving Bank, the most incalculable benefits might gradually be communicated to society at large.

The object which the Society has endeavoured to accomplish has been of great magnitude; it may well be regarded as a grand experiment upon the moral state of society. To promote the education of all the uninstructed youth of England, might appear an Utopian scheme; and it would have ended in disappointment, had it not been that there were scattered throughout the land a body of enlightened and benevolent characters, who only required to have such a plan presented to them, by which they would be enabled to introduce the means of instruction into their respective towns and districts.

To provide suitable Teachers to take charge of the Schools as they were formed, and also to keep a stock of School requisites, required a considerable fund; but instead of having possessed competent means, the Committee have toiled on year after year under circumstances of embarrassment, which have made their task a painful labour, rather than what it ought to have been, a pleasing service for the public good. These difficulties have been sustained with patience, under the full persuasion that the public would ultimately appreciate the importance of the work, and render a suitable contributory aid. At length, however, the dawn of a brighter day may be descried in a system of co-operation which will ultimately aug-

ment the funds of this Society, and enable it to carry on its extensive objects.

The Committee have the greatest satisfaction in announcing the formation of the BRISTOL Auxiliary British and Foreign School Society. This event, which forms a new epoch in the annals of the Society, took place in August last. A numerous Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the British System of Education was held in the Guildhall of Bristol, Edward Protheroe, Esq. M.P. in the Chair. The Treasurer and Secretaries of the Parent Society attended, and explained the various objects and wants of the Society ; upon which it was unanimously resolved, That the Bristol Society should unite with and become an Auxiliary to the British and Foreign School Society ; that in future its surplus annual income should be remitted to the Parent Society in London ; and that to accommodate such persons as may wish to become donors and subscribers for the purpose of promoting Education in foreign parts exclusively, their donations and subscriptions shall be kept distinct from the general subscriptions and donations.

It is with much pleasure your Committee acknowledge the receipt of 250*l.* lately remitted to the Treasurer from this First Auxiliary Society. Public meetings have also been held in the course of the present year at High Wycomb, Newbury, Exeter, Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, with a view to interest their respective inhabitants in the support of the Society.

These examples, it is hoped, will progressively be followed by every Society in the kingdom established on the British System. By thus uniting themselves to the Parent Institution, an active stimulus will be given to their operations, tending to increase their local utility; and by each Society contributing a portion of its funds to the promotion of Education in foreign parts, the exertions of those Societies will no longer be limited to their own districts, but they will form part of that common centre of mental instruction which, as its power increases, will be enabled to diffuse its enlightening rays throughout the whole habitable globe.

## F R A N C E.

In the Report read at the last General Meeting, an account was given of the steps which had been taken by your Committee for the introduction of the British System of Education into France. Your Committee will now lay before you the effect of their exertions.

Whilst the attention of all Europe has been directed to the extraordinary political and military events which have been passing in that country, it has afforded to your Committee the most heartfelt satisfaction, that the object of their solicitude has not only been preserved, but has experienced a progress more rapid than the warmest imagination could have anticipated.

It will be interesting to those who regard the



importance of education in forming the human character, and consider its certain influence in correcting the manners and promoting the prosperity of nations, to learn the circumstances which attended the early progress of a work, which promises in a few years to operate so largely upon the rising generation of the neighbouring kingdom. The future historian may consider the introduction of the new System of Education into France, as one of the most remarkable events which could follow a revolution, in which all moral restraints appeared to be dissolved, inasmuch as it is calculated to lay the foundation of a national character; derived from the universal education of the people in just principles and Christian morals.

Your Committee have received from Paris the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Instruction, consisting of the Baron de Gérando, the Count de Laborde, the Count de Lasteyrie, the Abbé Gaultier, Mess. Choron, Jomard, and Martin.

The first care of the Committee was to enable Mr. Martin to commence the organization of a School according to the System which he had acquired under the patronage of this Society. This School was opened in the street of St. Jean de Beauvais, and Mr. Martin was appointed Director. He began with forming a preparatory School, consisting of a number of boys selected by the Prefect of the Seine; these boys were to be taught the mechanism of the System, that they might act as Monitors when a large School should be opened to the public.

The Committee then formed itself into Sub-Committees, with separate duties assigned to each.

Messrs. De Gérando, De Laborde, De Lasteyrie, and Jomard, undertook to select the proper books for the reading lessons of the Elementary Schools. Great progress has been made in printing the spelling-book and reading lessons, the greater part of which consist of extracts from the Old and New Testaments. Messrs. the Abbé Gaultier, De Lasteyrie, and Choron were to revise the spelling-book prepared by Mr. Martin; and to the Abbé Gaultier was confided the task of making a selection which should serve as a book from which a chapter should be read aloud to the whole School at the close of the instruction for the day.

The Committee were then occupied in seeking for a place which might serve for a School-room to contain from five to six hundred boys; and after a due search, choice was made of a part of the building belonging to the College de Lizieux, situated in the neighbourhood of the Preparatory School.

Anxious to produce a system of education which should combine every modern improvement, the Committee appointed a Special Commission to visit Pestallozi at his school in Switzerland, in order to ascertain what part of his plans might be introduced into the new Elementary Schools of France.

Soon after the appointment of this Committee, a Society was formed in Paris, consisting principally of Members of the Society of Encourage-

ment. It was instituted on the 28th June, and adopted the title of "Society for Elementary Instruction." On the 12th of July the Society organized itself, agreed upon its fundamental Laws, and formed several Sub-Committees, uniting with them all the Members of the Committee of Instruction.

On the 9th of August Mr. Martin delivered in a Report of the improvement made by his scholars, which will be read with much interest ;—it is inserted in the Appendix.

Your Committee take this opportunity of expressing their warm approbation at the steady and zealous conduct of Mr. Martin during a period which required the exercise of the utmost prudence and fortitude. While Paris was filled with alarm, and men's minds were agitated with passing events, he never ceased to pursue with diligence the object of his solicitude. In his School he beheld the commencement of a work which he confidently believed would confer the most important blessings upon his country ; nothing induced him to relax his exertions. It is in moments of difficulty that true merit is displayed.

Your Committee cannot forbear to detail one part of Mr. Martin's success. Those scholars with whom he opened the Preparatory School had made very little progress in their education ; many of them could scarcely hold a pen, and the writing of the others was quite disgusting to the eyes of a person who had been for some time used to the

style of writing in the London Schools. He resolved to place all his pupils at the sand-table, and caused them to trace in the sand the writing characters, from the example of one of the Society's Lessons; he then placed them at the desk with the slate; and after having exercised them for some days in words of two syllables, he gave them copy-books, pens, and ink. To his great delight, he found that they had acquired a perfectly new handwriting; several of his boys could equal the best writers in the London Royal Free School; and he felt persuaded that this beautiful method of writing would become general.

Mr. Martin's Preparatory School now became a source of attraction; it was visited by a number of persons anxious to examine the merits of the British System. Amongst his visitors were several English Officers, who expressed themselves highly delighted at finding a School in Paris upon the model of those which do so much credit to their own country. On receipt of the news of these favourable appearances, Mr. Frossard and the lad George Schlattre, who had been in London some months under the patronage of the Society, having acquired a competent knowledge of the System, took their departure for Paris, as it appeared very probable that their services would quickly be required. On their arrival, Mr. Frossard and the young Schlattre were engaged by the Society of Elementary Instruction, as Director and Monitor-General of their School,



Your Committee at this juncture received several communications from Paris relative to the state of Mr. Martin's Preparatory School, upon which every one bestowed the highest praise.

They were also apprised that a Memorial, containing the Transactions of the Committee, had been presented to the Government, which was pleased to approve of the same.

Your Committee now felt assured that their efforts for the introduction of the British System of Education into France would be crowned with complete success, if they could but procure the establishment of one well organized School, upon a scale capable of exhibiting the powers of the System; and it appearing that, notwithstanding the approbation of the Government, it was impossible, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, that pecuniary assistance could be instantly granted; and being convinced that on no occasion could the application of the funds of the Society be productive of more real utility, they resolved to place at the disposal of a British Officer, who had taken great interest in the success of this School, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be laid out in the fitting up of the large School, that no time might be lost in being able to satisfy the extreme desire which was manifested to examine the merits of the System.

Your Committee were much gratified with hearing that the School continued to be visited by persons of distinction; and they have peculiar

pleasure in mentioning a lady, to whose benevolence and patriotism the cause of Education in France is greatly indebted: they allude to the Duchess de Duras, who, on visiting the School, paid the most scrupulous attentions to the mechanism of the System. She no sooner perceived its utility, than she resolved to establish a School at her sole charge, and has now actually commenced a Preparatory Establishment in her own house, from which it is to be transferred to a large building in the Tenth Arrondissement of Paris, capable of containing six hundred children. She is also endeavouring to form a School for Females, and to introduce Sunday Schools. The conduct of this lady is altogether noble, benevolent, and patriotic. On the Duchess being informed that the Preparatory School was in the greatest need of funds, she went to Court, and addressing herself to the King, she solicited a subscription from His Majesty and from the Duke de Berri; and having procured about 600 francs, she carried them to Mr. Martin, to enable him to proceed with the repairs of the place designed to be the large School.—This building was an ancient chapel, and of considerable height; it has been divided by a floor, and a School-room has been formed in the upper apartment for girls.

The success which has attended this undertaking, considering the shortness of the time, and the great difficulties arising from peculiar circumstances, is almost incredible. Forty Mo-

niters have been furnished by Mr. Martin, to assist in organizing four other Schools, which have been instituted in parts of Paris distant from his own School. These Schools are,

1st. One belonging to the Lutheran Consistory, for the benefit of the Children of their Communion.

2d. The School belonging to the Society for Elementary Instruction. Of this School Mr. Frosard is Director, and George Schlattre Monitor-General.

3d. The School belonging to the Society *des Hospices*, the Master of which was trained by Mr. Martin.

4th. The School belonging to the Duchess de Duras, for which Mr. Martin has also trained a Master.

Your Committee have been informed that there have existed in Paris a number of Schools similar to the Ward Schools of London, in which about 4,000 children have been usually educated. An estimate has been made that in that city there are at least 40,000 children without any means of instruction. It has also been ascertained that the greatest part of the depredations committed in Paris are by boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, who can neither read nor write, but are in a state of the grossest ignorance.

The extraordinary facilities of the British System are now appreciated, and it is expected that progressively a number of Schools will be esta-

blished, adequate to the wants of the whole community.

The Prefect of the Seine and the Mayors of the Twelve Arrondissements of Paris have paid particular attention to the progress of Mr. Martin; and it is with the utmost pleasure that your Committee are able to announce, that a Decree was issued on the 3d of November, by the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, appointing the Committee already named, with the addition of the Duke de la Rochefoucault Dudeauville, and Mons. Benjamin Delessert, a Council of Instruction, authorised to establish Schools in the Twelve Arrondissements of Paris, and in all the Communes of the Department of the Seine.

Already, active measures have been adopted for the introduction of the System into the Departments. Count Lynch has undertaken to establish a School at Bourdeaux; and by a letter, under date of the 1st instant, the agreeable news has been received that several persons had been sent to Mr. Martin to be qualified to convey the System in all directions.

Your Committee feel assured that these details will be received by the Society with the most lively satisfaction. The extensive benefits to mankind at large, which must result from the establishment of this System of Education upon the Continent of Europe, cannot be conceived. Even



in the infancy of the Institution at Paris, a striking example has occurred: The Emperor of Russia having charged a gentleman of his Court to examine all the Institutions for Primary Instruction, he visited Mr. Martin's School. After having stayed there a considerable time, and examined all the proceedings, he expressed himself in glowing terms on the advantages the System possessed; he then requested permission for two Russian Officers to attend the School every day, to learn the practice of the System, that they might introduce the same into their native country. A letter was lately received from Paris on the part of those Officers, directing the purchase of a complete Set of all the Lessons used in the British Schools. Your Committee, anxious to seize every opportunity of extending the knowledge of the plans of the Institution, presented the Lessons, and which they are happy in being able to add, His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has kindly undertaken to forward to St. Petersburg.

The distinguished zeal which the Emperor of Russia has ever displayed in every useful attempt for the improvement and information of the inhabitants of his extensive dominions, which has been so strikingly displayed in the noble patronage extended to the Russian Bible Societies, leads your Committee to hope, when His Imperial Majesty shall have returned to his capital, that the most decided measures will be adopted for the

introduction of the British System of Education into his extensive empire.

Your Committee have also received satisfactory accounts respecting the progress of the British System in other foreign parts; but from the length to which this Report has been unavoidably extended, these accounts will be inserted in the Appendix.

The mode whereby this Society can be instrumental to the most extensive diffusion of knowledge, is illustrated by what has occurred in France. *The establishment of the Schools in that country depended upon the previous care of the Society to train some young Frenchmen in the practice of the System.* What has been done for France may be effected for every other nation. Intelligent Foreigners visit our Schools; they are delighted, and express their anxious wishes for similar Institutions. Would it not be worthy of England to enable every country to possess this mode of instruction?—How such a present would be estimated can by no means be so well described as by inserting in this place an Extract from a Letter written by the Baron De Gérando to your Society.

This Letter was written by the Baron in the name of the Committee charged by the Government to establish the New Schools in France, of which he is the Secretary; and also in the name of the Society of Subscribers, of which the Baron is President.

“ We owe to this Society both generous examples and useful information ; it has shown us the way : we owe to it Professor Martin, a man of rare merit, who unites in the highest degree the qualities and zeal necessary for the founder of an Institution of this kind. We owe to it Mr. Frossard, who will worthily second the former ; the young Schlattre, who, after having been loaded with your kindnesses, already affords us here useful services. In fine, not content to have assisted us in so many ways, you have also been willing to subscribe for our Society, and you are thus united to us by every mode. We love to acknowledge all our obligations to your noble Society.”

In conclusion, your Committee feel it necessary briefly to direct your attention to the Institution itself. They are happy to be able to state, that the plan for raising a Fund, for the discharge of the Debt and the erection of such Buildings as are required for the respectability of the Society, has received that attention which the liberality of the Public led them to expect.—Of the sum of 10,000*l.* which was proposed to be raised, the sum now invested in the Public Funds amounts to near 5,200*l.* Every friend to the Society, every friend to the moral welfare of the rising generation, is earnestly requested to exert himself, that this object may be realized in the ensuing year.

Many thanks are due to those benevolent persons who have been forward to contribute to this

benevolent design—an equal portion of exertion from other persons will secure the success of the Society. The sphere of its operations is the Universe. It calls upon every person who professes a veneration for Divine Truth to unite in its glorious effort, humbly believing that the attempt is well-pleasing in the sight of HIM, who taught his Disciples to pray, “**THY KINGDOM COME.**”

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# APPENDIX.

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## BRISTOL

AUXILIARY BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL-SOCIETY, 1815.

Originally formed in 1808 for Boys, and in 1813 for Girls, as the 'Bristol Royal Lancasterian Free-Schools.'

Guildhall, Bristol, Tuesday, August 1, 1815.

At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the British System of Education,

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Esq. M.P. President, in the Chair;

THE Proceedings of the last General Meeting were read, together with the Report of the Committee, and the Audited Accounts.

Resolved unanimously,

1. That the Report now read be received and adopted, and, together with the Audited Accounts, be printed, under the direction of the Committee.

2. That considering the inestimable benefits which the Universal Education of the Poor is calculated to confer on mankind, individually and collectively, by promoting the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, as the only legitimate basis of social duty and personal happiness; and considering the facility and cheapness with which its advantages may be diffused by the extension of the British System to Foreign Parts; this Society do unite with, and become auxiliary to, the British and Foreign School Society in London.

3. That this Society do adopt the title of "THE BRISTOL AUXILIARY BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL-SOCIETY," and



that, in future, its surplus annual income be remitted to the Society in London, after defraying the necessary expenditure of its Schools for the time being in this city, and other incidental expenses, excepting such sums of money as shall be subscribed to the Building-Fund.

4. That to accommodate such persons as may wish to become donors and subscribers, for the purpose of promoting education in foreign parts exclusively, their donations and subscriptions shall be kept distinct from the general donations and subscriptions, and be applied accordingly.

5. That Messrs. Ireland, Wright, and Co. be the Treasurers of this Society for the year ensuing.

6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Edward Protheroe, Esq. the President of this Society, for the patronage he has afforded this institution.

7. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Committee, and particularly to Mr. Richardson, the Chairman, for the great attention they have given to the business of this Society.

8. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Patronesses, and also to the Committee and Secretary of the Girls' School, for their continued exertions to promote the objects of this Society.

9. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Joseph Davis, for his gratuitous services as Secretary to this Society.

10. Mr. Joseph Davis having declined the office of Secretary for the ensuing year, on account of his removal into the country, —Resolved, That Mr. G. W. Pritchett be requested to succeed him therein.

11. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, the Foreign Secretary; to Mr. William Allen, the Treasurer; and Mr. Joseph Fox, the Secretary, of the British and Foreign School-Society, for their attendance, and the important services rendered by them on the present occasion.

12. That Books be opened for the receipt of Donations and Subscriptions from the persons present at this Meeting; and that Subscriptions be received at the bar of the Commercial Rooms; by Messrs. Bengough and Co., Messrs. Harford, Davis, and Co., Messrs. Elton, Baillie, and Co., and Messrs. Stuckey, Lean, and Co. bankers; by Messrs. Barry and Son, Booksellers, High-street; at the Hotwells Pump-room; and also by the members of the Committee.

13. That the following gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year :

Mr. Peter Arrivé  
Mr. Barth. Barry  
Mr. Richard Biggs

Rev. Dr. Bridges  
Mr. Geo. Cumberland  
Mr. Joseph Davis

Rev. William Day  
 Rev. John Eden  
 Mr. C. George  
 Mr. Wm. Hartley  
 Mr. F. C. Husenbeth  
 Mr. George Jones  
 Mr. John Lunell  
 Mr. Adrian Moens  
 Mr. J. Maningford  
 Rev. Henry Page

Dr. Pole  
 Mr. R. Reynolds  
 Mr. T. Richardson  
 Rev. Thomas Roberts  
 Rev. John Rowe  
 Mr. J. G. Smith  
 Dr. Spencer  
 Dr. Stock  
 Rev. William Wait  
 Rev. M. R. Whish.

14. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Mayor, for his obliging compliance with the application of this Society for the use of the Guildhall.

15. That the proceedings of this Meeting be advertised once in each of the Bristol papers.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the chair, the Rev. John Rowe was requested to take it.

Resolved unanimously,

16. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his kindness in taking the chair on this occasion, and for his very able attention to the business of this day.

## BATH AND BATHFORUM FREE SCHOOL,

### State of the School.

Boys admitted to the School during the last year . . .	153
Ditto left School during the same period . . .	176

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In the School at this time . . . . . 237

### State of Learning.

1st class, who write in sand . . . . .	5
2d ditto, who read and write words of two letters . . .	7
3d ditto, . . . . . three letters . . .	15
4th ditto, . . . . . four letters . . .	25
5th ditto, read Watts's Hymns, select lessons, and write words of four and five letters . . . . .	24
6th ditto, read Testament, and write words of two syllables	57
7th ditto, read the Bible, and write words of three and four syllables . . . . .	41
8th ditto, best readers, and write in copy books . . .	63

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237

Also part of the 6th, and all the 7th and 8th, classes are in Arithmetic; of whom 36 are learning the Tables; 26 in Addition; 30 in Subtraction; 8 in Multiplication; 12 in Division; and 3 in Reduction.

The whole number of boys admitted to this Charity from the commencement is 709.

The fifth annual examination of the boys educated in the Bath and Bathforum Free-School, in Corn-street, took place before a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of visitors. The boys went through their several parts with credit; particularly the senior classes, whose reading as well as writing received merited praise. The Rev. Mr. Warner delivered a most instructive address; and three of the boys, by way of thanking the company present, recited the following lines, in character, which were received with applause.—Many of these poor children received clothes and shoes from their benevolent patron, John Parish, Esq. and the whole were regaled with plum cakes. A handsome collection was made, amounting nearly to 30*l*. The unison movement of the boys, by military and mechanical principles, must always excite an interest in this School.'

Address to the benevolent Subscribers and Benefactors to the Institution.

Spoken by one of the Monitors.

Ladies and Gentlemen! indulged by you  
 The humble walks of learning to pursue;  
 Life's useful ranks may it be ours to fill,  
 To read God's holy word, and do his will!  
 Our King, you know, with unexampled care,  
 Made boys like us the subject of his prayer;  
 Long be his name, long be his memory bless'd  
 Who thus for us his royal wish express'd:—  
 "Soon may to every poor man's child be given  
 The skill to read the oracles of Heaven!"  
 Thro' you that happy skill 'tis ours to know;  
 Thus free to us the streams of knowledge flow;  
 Your aid subserves divine instruction's plan,  
 Combining duty both to God and man:  
 Oh! then, accept our thanks, for such are due,  
 Ladies and Gentlemen! from us to you.

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Address to the Rev. Mr. Warner, and the other Gentlemen of the Committee.

Spoken by a little decrepit Boy.

What though my voice be weak—my stature small,  
I claim a hearing in the name of all:  
You gen'rous friends of various name and rank  
Who form the active Managers, we thank ;—  
Your constant love, your philanthropic care  
'Tis our increasing happiness to share.  
But, Reverend Sir, while you once more appear  
Our steady friend—our kind instructor here ;  
By you admonish'd, and by you address'd,  
To you be our great thankfulness express'd.

To John Parish, Esq. our worthy and generous President.

Spoken by the Monitor General, a boy of twelve years of age.

Permit me, sir, for all around to pay  
Due thanks to you on this auspicious day.  
When good Sir Horace\* rank'd among the dead ;  
When laid on earth's cold lap his honour'd head,  
We lost a friend ;—so mortal friends depart,  
Yet lives their sweet remembrance in the heart :  
But as bright sunshine follows vernal showers—  
Warms the damp soil, and ripens fruits and flowers ;  
So free to us, as that warm sun from heaven,  
Your kindness came—your fost'ring aid was given ;  
And though you clothed our destitute before,  
We felt your bounty then—your goodness more ;  
Then each Committee-man's unbiass'd voice  
Proclaim'd you President—of all the choice.  
I thank you then for all—for most to you,  
Next under God, our gratitude is due :  
Long may you live—long by your presence cheer  
This feast of charity from year to year !

Market-Place, Bath.

S. W.

The Address to the Children of the Bath and Bathforum Free-School.

By the Rev. Richard Warner.

My dear Children,

The Committee of your Institution, who kindly avail themselves of every opportunity for your benefit, have been accus-

\* The late benevolent Sir Horace Mann, bart. the former President of the Institution.

tomed, on occasions like the present, to convey to you, through me, such advice as they think may assist in rendering the advantages that you enjoy in this school useful to you, both now and in future, provided you listen to it with attention, and carefully endeavour to follow it. As usual, therefore, I have undertaken to communicate this advice to you; in the confident hope, that, as it is delivered on so particular a day, and before so large and respectable a company, it will make a deep impression on your minds; be remembered as long as you live; and have a proper effect on your behaviour as children, and your future conduct as men.

It is but justice, however, in the first place, to pay a tribute of praise both to your master and yourselves, on the manner in which you have passed through that public examination which is just concluded. It has, indeed, been such, as affords the most satisfactory proof of the skill and care of the person appointed to instruct you, and of the attention which you have paid to his teaching, and the diligence you have manifested in your own improvement. The rewards which those who are considered as the most meritorious among you, have just received from their benevolent friend, the humane Chairman of your Committee, will, I trust, render them desirous of meriting his liberality, by a continuance in their praiseworthy behaviour; and excite the other boys to follow their good examples, that they may, in their turn, become like objects of encouragement and approbation.

The purposes, my little friends, for which you have been received into this School, are, that you may gain a plain but useful education; be taught the principles and duties of your religion; and be trained to habits of decency, order, and virtue; or, in other words, be afforded the means of comfort in this life, and of happiness in the next; provided you make a good use of the opportunity before you, and which, if now lost, can never return. A good *boy* generally makes a good *man*; and a good man is usually a successful, and always a happy one. He gains the esteem, and assistance, and encouragement of those who are better off in the world than himself; and, what is a still greater advantage, secures the love and protection of God, both here and hereafter. But in order to enjoy these blessings both in time and eternity, it is necessary for you, on your parts, to follow that course of good behaviour, which alone can confer upon you the favour of God and man, by fulfilling your duties in and out of school; in the hours of *instruction* and of *play*; while you are *here*, and when you are at *home*.

What your behaviour should be when you are in this place, must be well known even to the youngest of those who now

hear me. It is your duty to come to school at the *exact hours* appointed for its being opened, in the morning and afternoon; because the business of it cannot be carried on without regularity, and there can be no regularity, if you are not all present when that business begins. Let no idle excuse, therefore, prevent you from being here in proper time. Such neglect will be ungrateful to those kind friends who have made this provision for your welfare; disrespectful to your master; and, above all, injurious to yourselves; for it will be throwing away the only chance of instruction, which you, as poor children, can ever expect to obtain. As your parents must be more sensible than yourselves, of the advantages that you may acquire at this place of improvement, and of the fatal consequences that will arise from your absenting yourselves from it, I trust they will not lose sight of their children's best interests so much, as to detain you at home when you ought to be at school, from any motive of convenience or gain to themselves; but use their utmost endeavours to make you punctual in your attendance at it; and, both for their own credit and that of the establishment, be careful, when you do come hither, that your persons be cleanly and wholesome, and your clothing, however coarse and homely, be neither ragged nor dirty.

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you, my little friends, that, while you are in the school, you should be entirely engaged about the business that is going forward there; attentive to the directions of the Master and Monitors; diligent in what you have to do, and quick in performing it. Active, but at the same time quiet, you must neither trifle away your own time in idleness, nor disturb others by your noise or talking; for business of all kinds, and more especially that of a school, is much more speedily and much better performed in diligence and silence, than in inattention and tumult.

The hours of *instruction* are properly followed by the hours of *play*; but a good child will be equally blameless in his behaviour, when he is out of school, and when he is in it. It is very easy, you know, to amuse yourselves without rioting, and to be cheerful without being wicked; to avoid rudeness in your merriment, and mischief in your sports. There are two things, however, I would particularly guard you against, when you are left to yourselves, which children of your age are likely to fall into, from an ignorance of the consequences of their actions in the one case, and from the bad examples which they constantly meet with in the other; I mean *cruelty* to dumb animals, and profane, wicked, and indecent *language*. You are not aware, perhaps, my little friends, or do not sufficiently consider, that every thing which has *life* has *feeling* also; and

that when you wound, or injure, or torture, a harmless insect, or a helpless dumb animal, it suffers as much pain as *you* would experience, if the same violence were committed on yourselves. The same God created both them and us; and though he made some of them for our *use*, he never intended that the sufferings of any should be our *amusement*. To torture them therefore for *sport*, must be highly criminal in the sight of *our* Maker and *their* Maker; and you may depend upon it, that all wanton cruelty towards them will be severely punished at the day of judgement, by that great and good Being, whose mercy is over all his works, and who *loves* every thing that He has made. The other bad practice against which I would more especially caution you, is the use of profane, wicked, and indecent *language*. This habit is so common among children of the lower orders, that unless you carefully guard your lips, you will insensibly fall into it, from the mere force of general example. It is, indeed, both terrifying and distressing, to hear the dreadful expressions which echo in our streets, from the mouths not only of lads who are growing up to man's estate, but even of children who are scarcely able to speak plain. Curses and swearing, and abominable words, shock the ear on all sides; and the holy name of God is continually called upon in jest, or in passion; to confirm a lie, or to witness a wicked action. It is true, indeed, that children when they make use of such expressions, do not always *mean* to be deliberately wicked; but this will not save them from the wrath of God. He has expressly said in his holy commandments, "Thou shalt NOT take the name of the LORD thy GOD in vain, for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." He has plainly told us by his Apostle, to forbear from all "filthy communication," and has solemnly declared, that we shall give an account of our *words* as well as our *actions*; and consequently, will sorely punish this sin, whether it be committed with design or through inattention; in defiance of his commandments, or from a bad habit learned from the example of others.

But it is not *only* while you are at school, or at play, that you must endeavour to act the part of good children; your behaviour at *home* should prove, that while you acquire useful instruction in this place, you also imbibe proper principles of conduct. You are here taught, among other wholesome things, "to love, honour, and succour your father and mother:" it is your duty, therefore, to obey them with cheerfulness; to listen to their advice with attention; and to render to them the only return which you can make for their tenderness and care,—a dutiful and affectionate behaviour. It is evident, from their great desire to place you in this school, that they are anxious for your welfare



and salvation ; and I am willing to hope, from their solicitude in this respect, that they are equally careful of promoting your improvement when you are at home, by *their own proper and praiseworthy conduct*. They must be sensible, that the *example* of a parent has more influence upon a child, than all the teaching which he can receive from others ; and that it is in vain to attempt to guard him against vices, which he sees constantly practised under his father's roof. If his *home* be a scene of quarrelling and riot, of idleness and drunkenness, of swearing and wicked conversation, the child himself, with such examples in his parents, will grow up a loose and wicked character : while on the other hand, if he have christian behaviour and decent manners before his eyes at home, such a good example, assisted by the lessons of virtue and religion, which he learns at school, will train him to sobriety, and decency, and piety ; and render him a good, valuable, and respectable man.

It remains for me, my dear children, to give you a little advice on the subject of *religion* ; which, after all, is the most important concern of human beings ; and what we are all, young and old, rich and poor, principally to attend to. This life lasts only for a few years, the next life lasts for ever ; and as we have been good or bad here, so shall we be happy or miserable hereafter. It ought, consequently, to be our chief business, (as it is our bounden duty) “so to pass through things temporal as not to lose the things eternal ;” and to make it our study to gain the favour of our Maker, by obeying his holy will. But the habits of love and obedience to God are best acquired in early life. “Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth,” says Solomon : “and when thou art old, thou wilt not depart from Him.” It is God, you know, who made and who preserves you ; he therefore demands your gratitude and love. “He is about your path, and about your bed, and spieth out all your ways :” you are consequently always in his presence, and should avoid doing every thing that may displease this Holy Being. He is able and willing to protect and bless you in this world, and make you everlastingly happy in the next : you must, therefore, endeavour to secure him for your friend, by keeping his commandments : He tells you in his blessed word, that his ear is always open to the prayer of the righteous ; you are bound, therefore, to lift up your hearts to Him, who alone is your defence and salvation ; and, as often as you rise in the morning, to bless him for his protection during the night ; and when you go to bed, to praise and glorify him for the blessings of the day. He invites “little children to come unto him ;” and declares that from “the mouths of babes and sucklings” He will



accept praise: you are, therefore, encouraged to offer to Him the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving, and may rest assured, that though it is imperfect, it will, notwithstanding, be acceptable. He commands you to "keep holy the sabbath day," and to "worship in his holy temple;" and it is consequently your duty to preserve a serious and devout behaviour on the Sunday; to attend regularly the place of worship to which it is appointed you to go; and to be modest, and quiet, and attentive, while you are in so sacred a place. In a word, your BIBLE teaches you that you have a soul to be saved, and points out, at the same time, the way of its salvation: it is, therefore your best interest, as well as your chief duty at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances, to make that BIBLE the rule of your conduct, both towards God and towards man.

Such, my dear children, is the advice which I have been directed by the Committee to offer to you. If you seriously attend to it, and earnestly endeavour to put it in practice, you will obtain all the advantages which this Institution was intended to confer upon you; you will acquire a sufficient degree of useful education to be a means of comfortable support to you through life; and, what is still more valuable, you will imbibe a knowledge and love of religion, and habits of virtue, decency, and order, that will carry you to heaven when you die.

Your school, in the mean time, will flourish and be established, through the improvement of its scholars. A generous public, seeing a substantial proof of its utility, in the visible good fruits which it produces, will encourage and support it. The benevolent characters who have this day honoured your school with their presence, will feel interested in its welfare, and ennoble it by their patronage. Affected, deeply affected, by the sight of 220 poor but innocent little children, of whom 50 are either *orphans*, or deprived of the protection of a father, or the tenderness of a mother, they will this day throw their offerings largely and cheerfully into the treasury by which your school is supported. While your fellow-citizens, wisely anxious for the growing improvement and permanent respectability of Bath, will gladly cooperate in this labour of love; and, by their bounty, or their influence, earnestly strive to confirm, and extend, and perpetuate, that liberal Institution which opens its doors to the male children of the poor of all descriptions and denominations, professes and endeavours to make them good men and good subjects here, and successful candidates for the kingdom of heaven hereafter.

## BIRMINGHAM.

SINCE the establishment of the Birmingham School in Sept 1809, 1513 boys have been admitted. Of these 1100 have left to enter upon their different occupations, with the benefit of instruction in reading, writing, and most of them with some knowledge of arithmetic, as may be judged from the following statements made by the Master :

In 1814, 206 boys left school;  
Of these 55 were in Addition.  
16 were in Subtraction.  
30 were in Multiplication.  
22 were in Division.  
15 were in Comp. Rules.

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138 Total.

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In 1815. To Oct. 14, 207 boys left;  
Of these 43 were in Addition.  
25 were in Subtraction.  
38 were in Multiplication.  
17 were in Division.  
16 were in Comp. Rules.  
5 were in Reduction.  
4 Rule of Three.

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148 Total.

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The 413 boys now in the school are classed as under :

Classes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Boys -	19	38	39	48	60	57	66	86

Of these, 271 boys are in the different arithmetical classes.

The last examination of the boys, on their mode of spending the Sabbath, was as follows :

191 attended Sunday schools.  
69 were taken to church.  
57 were taken to meeting-houses.  
4 were taken to synagogue.  
9 detained on account of illness.  
16 detained for want of clothes, &c.

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346 Total.

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Since I have been at the Birmingham school, which is now near two years and a half, I have made many little alterations, which are generally approved. To teach the boys the proportion of letters, I use a piece of wood to smooth the sand, which makes three lines ; and when the boys are acquainted with all the capitals, I remove them to a separate part of the desk, and furnish each boy with a style, to write the *small* letters and figures in sand. This not only makes them better acquainted with the small characters, but prepares them for using the pencil.

Reading and spelling is taught forwards, backwards, syllabically, &c.; and the lower classes repeat the stops and marks they meet with, so that every time they read they are exercised in punctuation.

I have a monitor-general and two assistants, who take turns in keeping order, exercising the boys, &c. I have eight monitors, whose business it is to keep the class lists and dictate the first hour. Their assistants act as monitors when they are absent, and dictate the second hour; and when these all go out to write in books, or to write sentences upon slates without lines, their places are supplied by substitute dictators.

The boys are exercised by telegraph. When the slates are cleaned, the dictator of the eighth class stands up, and dictates a word with its meaning, or a town, and the name of the county in which it is situated. He then sits upon the desk and writes what he has dictated. When he seats himself, the dictator of the seventh class rises, and dictates words suitable to his class—then seats himself to write: and so on through all the classes.

By this plan only one dictator is heard at a time, and the dictators improve equally with the others. When the slates are full, which is known by the dictators all standing up, the exercising monitor exhibits SS for *show slates*. He then gives a gentle rap, which raises up an inspector at the end of each desk. A second rap sends them forward to inspect the slates, and they remain at the opposite end of the desk till they hear a third rap, when they all return, and write upon the backs of their slates the names of defaulters, adding a mark for each offence. The inspection is over in about two minutes; and being done at the same moment, by a boy seated at the end of each desk for the purpose, gives the school more the appearance of a machine, in which the boys superintend and instruct each other, than when the whole school was inspected by the monitors of classes, who have in that case the appearance and all the consequence of *eight little masters*. I am also more independent of the monitors, and feel no inconvenience when they are removed to work, which frequently happens just as they become useful, and which was at first a constant trouble to me; but now, if all who are acting as monitors, dictators, or inspectors were to be removed at any time of the day, the business would go on again in five minutes, as if no such removal had taken place. When the inspection is over, the telegraphic signals for *lay down slates*, *clean slates*, and *begin* are exhibited; and the business thus proceeds through the whole of the morning.

In the afternoon arithmetic is attended to; and those not in arithmetic are brought out to read, and practise writing upon their slates, as in the morning.

I have made several alterations in the plan of teaching arithmetic. Instead of using Mr. Lancaster's arithmetic constantly, I only use it as an introduction:—it is too simple to convey much information; the order of figures in his combination is

remembered without being understood. To obviate this objection I have made a new set of lessons, in which the numbers are mixed, as in the altered form below :

### Printed Form.

Addition.	Subtraction.	Multiplication.	Division.
1 and 1 are 2	take 1 fm. 2 rem. 1	twice 1 are 2	2 in 2 once
1 and 2 are 3	take 1 fm. 3 rem. 2	twice 2 are 4	2 in 4 twice
1 and 3 are 4	take 1 fm. 4 rem. 3	twice 3 are 6	2 in 6 3 times
1 and 4 are 5	take 1 fm. 5 rem. 4	twice 4 are 8	2 in 8 4 times
1 and 5 are 6	take 1 fm. 6 rem. 5	twice 5 are 10	2 in 10 5 times
1 and 6 are 7	take 1 fm. 7 rem. 6	twice 6 are 12	2 in 12 6 times
1 and 7 are 8	take 1 fm. 8 rem. 7	twice 7 are 14	2 in 14 7 times
1 and 8 are 9	take 1 fm. 9 rem. 8	twice 8 are 16	2 in 16 8 times
1 and 9 are 10	take 1 fm. 10 rem. 9	twice 9 are 18	2 in 18 9 times

### Altered Form.

Addition.	Subtraction.	Multiplication.	Division.
1 and 1 are 2	take 1 fm. 8 rem. 7	twice 3 are 6	2 in 2 once
1 and 7 are 8	take 1 fm. 6 rem. 5	twice 7 are 14	2 in 4 twice
1 and 3 are 4	take 1 fm. 2 rem. 1	twice 5 are 10	2 in 16 8 times
1 and 9 are 10	take 1 fm. 9 rem. 8	twice 9 are 18	2 in 8 4 times
1 and 5 are 6	take 1 fm. 7 rem. 6	twice 1 are 2	2 in 18 9 times
1 and 2 are 3	take 1 fm. 4 rem. 3	twice 4 are 8	2 in 12 6 times
1 and 8 are 9	take 1 fm. 3 rem. 2	twice 2 are 4	2 in 6 3 times
1 and 4 are 5	take 1 fm. 5 rem. 4	twice 6 are 12	2 in 10 5 times
1 and 6 are 7	take 1 fm. 10 rem. 9	twice 8 are 16	2 in 14 7 times

Before this altered form was used, the boys soon discovered the regular progression, which will be readily perceived through all the examples, and instead of waiting for the monitor's dictating 1 and 1 are 2, &c. they copied their sums in columns, thus: 1-1-1-1, &c. 1-2-3-4, &c. but the alteration had the desired effect, the boys in higher rules were trebled in less than six months after the altered form was used.

The boys in addition are divided into two parts. The monitor who attends the first division of addition is furnished with short examples, which he dictates, and instructs them in the method of finding the total similar to Lancaster's printed form. When they are able to proceed by themselves they are removed to the second division of addition, the monitor of which dictates longer examples, and leaves them to find the total without rendering them any assistance. When this is done he walks behind them with his correct example in one hand, and his pencil in the other. Those totals he finds right he rubs out, and the boys are removed to the upper end of the desk; those which are wrong he marks with his pencil, and leaves them to be cor-



rected. He then proceeds to dictate a new example to those whose answers were correct, and proceeds as before.

When boys are put into subtraction, they are first taught by the knowledge they have of addition, thus: the boy is asked what is 4 and 3? Answer, 7. Take 3 from 7, what remains? Answer, 4. Take 4 from 7; Answer, remains 3; and so on through many examples. The monitor of subtraction is then furnished with correct examples, and proceeds upon a similar plan to that described in addition. While boys are in subtraction they are practised three or four times every week in the multiplication table; and in consequence of having a perfect knowledge of it before they begin the rule, readily discover that multiplication is only a compendious method of performing addition; and, after a few simple examples, proceed to long multiplication and the most useful contractions, which they soon perform with ease and accuracy.

The first sums in division, as in all the preceding rules, are performed aloud; but the boys soon perceive, that, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the multiplication table, they have laid a good foundation for division; and that division is a compendious method of performing subtraction. The near connexion division has to multiplication is soon discovered; and while they are learning the one they are being well informed respecting the other. Thus the boy is asked, What is 7 times 12? Answer, 84. How many times 12 in 84? Answer, 7. How many times 7 in 84? Answer, 12; and so on. After boys are well instructed with questions of this kind, and have performed examples from 2 to 12, they proceed to long division, the useful contractions, and the Italian method.

Before the boys are removed from one rule to another, I examine them myself with a small, but very useful arithmetical machine, by which I can perform examples in all the common rules, both simple and compound, without the trouble of setting sums upon slates: besides saving time, it proves to me whether they have done their sums themselves, or copied from the boys near them. If I find them perfect I pass them forward, and give the monitor a ticket for every boy who is removed to a higher rule.

The method of teaching the compound rules is similar to that already described, and I teach the succeeding rules myself; for, being so little engaged with the classes before mentioned, I have sufficient leisure to attend to those in higher rules *separately*. The works used for this purpose are Joyce's Practical Arithmetic and Walkingham's Tutor's Assistant.

I have established an Order of Merit, which I find productive of much good. The ornament is a bee-hive in a crescent,



with the words *Order of Merit—Birmingham Royal Lancasterian Free School*;—and the mottos “*By Teaching we learn,*” “*By Industry we live.*” It is tied round the neck with a blue ribbon, and hangs upon the breast like an officer’s gorget. This is worn out of school as well as in, and distinguishes 50 of the best boys.

The following are the regulations of the Order of Merit :

No boy to be received as a member of this order until he has been in the school at least six months ; nor then, unless his attendance has been very regular, and his conduct uniformly good.

When admitted he must continue punctual to his engagements ; he must adhere strictly to the rules of the school and the duties of his class.

Any irregularities shall subject him, for the first offence, to the private reproof of the master ; his second offence shall be exposed to all the boys in the school ; and for a third offence he shall be expelled from the order for three months, and not again appointed unless his conduct be approved by the master.

All boys chosen for this order must be monitors of classes, assistant monitors, reading monitors, or inspecting monitors : and the library shall be appropriated to the Order of Merit.

It is expected that boys who are chosen members of the Order of Merit will assist the efforts of the master by constant attention to his orders, and especially by giving such advice, and setting such examples to the boys in general, as it will be their interest and happiness to follow.

And finally, no boy belonging to this order should leave the school without giving, at least, three months’ notice ; when his name, character, and improvement shall be registered, and such remarks be presented to the Committee as his improvement and general conduct may authorize. *If this report be good, he will not lose his reward.*

THOMAS BAKER, Master of the Birmingham School.

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## BOSTON.

A REPORT of the Proceedings at the Guildhall, in Boston, at a Meeting held on the 27th of April 1815, for the Formation of a PUBLIC SCHOOL for the Education of the Poor in that Town and Neighbourhood.

THE Rev. Mr. Hawkes (of Lincoln) spoke to the following effect:—Mr. President, I beg your liberality and that of the ladies and gentlemen present, while I make a few remarks on the principle of the Institution now proposed to this Meeting. After the very liberal and pertinent manner in which the subject has been opened, it will be less necessary for me to enter into the advantages of educating the poor. In the varied cir-

cumstances in which we are placed, there are some situations peculiarly gratifying to the better feelings of our hearts :—the situation in which I now stand as an advocate for an Institution formed upon so liberal and generous a principle, is of this interesting nature. The advantages of the charity are held out to all who stand in need of its benefit, without regard to religious opinions, sect, or party ; and the children will be allowed to attend that place of worship which their parents, guardians, or protectors shall prefer. An Institution formed upon so generous and liberal a basis has a strong claim to universal support, and I had almost said commands the encouragement of every liberal and generous mind. That there should be a considerable difference in opinion with respect to many religious subjects, is easily accounted for, and tends to elicit truth ; and though individuals with just propriety contend for their own particular views in Institutions of a more limited and personal nature, yet in public Institutions, like that which is now presented to this Meeting for its sanction and support, no particular creed ought to be taught : this is the office of parents, and of the religious instructors of the different societies where they attend for religious instruction. It is a fact, which few perhaps will be disposed seriously to controvert, that where the poorer classes of society have been best educated in morals and religion, there they have generally been most industrious and most virtuous, and performed the duties of their stations with most correctness and punctuality : and if this fact can be well substantiated, can there be a stronger motive for the zealous support of such charities as the one to which the attention of this Meeting is directed ? In proportion to the generous and liberal principle of such modes of doing good, do we humbly imitate the Author of all good :—it is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that I second the resolution which has been proposed.

The Rev. John Platts moved the third resolution, which provided for the regular attendance of the children at public worship, and spoke as follows :—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, being requested to move the third resolution, I shall take the liberty of prefacing it with a few observations. As a friend to the melioration of the condition of the poor, I am an advocate for their mental improvement.—Of all our exertions for our fellow creatures, the education of the poor is the most useful and efficacious.—It has a tendency to correct those morbid humours which so much corrupt the morals of society. Our neighbours in the northern part of the island are a proof of the good effects which follow the education of the poor. The fidelity, honesty, and general virtue of the Scots peasantry are proverbial all over the world : I am afraid many of the lower orders of the people in England, and especially in Ireland, present a shocking con-

trast to these ; being without education, their minds are vacant and their passions lawless. If it be true that vice and immorality proceed from error of judgement, to give the poor education would enable them to read, to think, and to compare good things with bad, so that it would be their *fault* and not their *misfortune* if they preferred evil to good.—Education is the most effectual barrier against the corruption of manners and the influence of vicious example. It is education that draws out to view the latent qualities and virtues which without its aid had for ever been hid—

“ Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear :  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.”

And perhaps a Newton, a Locke, or a Milton, has followed the plough, or some other menial employment, for want of education to develope his embryo genius.—A plan of a School for the education of the poor and destitute, those who otherwise would receive no adequate instruction, is now submitted to your consideration. The plan is in strict unison with the liberal spirit of the times in which we live. It stipulates that it *shall not* be a sectarian school ; that it *shall not* gratify a sectarian disposition in any party ; that it *shall not* be made subservient to the propagation of the peculiar tenets of any sect whatever ; that it shall be national in the truest and strictest sense of the word, being open to all parties, and requiring no *test* for admission but POVERTY. It is this which forms the line of demarcation between the two systems of education now carrying on in this kingdom : the one I shall beg to call the Union plan, the other the Separation plan : the union plan is preferred by the projectors of the intended school at Boston, because “ it unites *liberty of conscience* with the means of instruction, the *progress of truth* with the good of society, and the *unalienable right of private judgement* with the care of the public benefit.” We also prefer this union plan on account of its cheapness. In towns where the separation plan is carried into effect, they have two schools and two masters, as at Horncastle for instance ; where on the union plan one of each would have done equally as well, and thus have saved half the expense. In other towns there are no schools, for want of this union : it being impossible to support two, the poor perish for lack of instruction ; whereas by a union of all parties, one school might have been formed, and the poor children have received the blessing of education. On the separation plan, in towns where the dissenters are few, as at Lincoln for instance, a church school is established, and the poor children of *conscientious* dissenters are in consequence thereof

excluded ; and supposing there are other towns where the dissenters prevail, there would be dissenting schools, and the *conscientious* poor of the church might be excluded. Besides, the bigotry, prejudice, selfishness, narrowness of mind, and party spirit, which the separation plan tends to encourage and support, are decisive in favour of the union plan. It is a fact, that a school on the union plan was opened at Waterford in Ireland : the Roman Catholics sent their children as freely as others ; when a zealous churchman had influence enough to introduce the Church Catechism, and instantly one half of the children were taken from the school. It is objected that, according to the union plan, the children will receive no *religious instruction*. What ! because the *peculiar tenets* of no sect are taught, can the children receive no religious and moral instruction ? Why, the lessons are all to be taken from the HOLY SCRIPTURES, and surely THEY are able to make us wise to salvation without the addition of any catechism of any church whatever ; and they may be taught those things in which all Christians agree, which are indeed the most important things, and on which there was never any dispute : as that there is a God, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the world ; and that there is a future state of retribution, in which every individual will be rewarded or punished according to his works. They may be taught to reverence the Deity, to detest vice, to love truth, and to perform their respective duties to their parents, friends, and society in general. And I should think that they might thus be formed to virtue in this world, and happiness in the next, without having a knowledge of the peculiar dogmata of any sect whatever. But those who think otherwise, may teach their children at home what religion they please, or may send them to be catechized to their respective ministers of religion. The resolution which I have the honour to move, provides for the regular attendance of all the children at their respective places for worship twice on every Sunday. With respect to the suggestion of the worthy Chairman, that the master of the school be a member of the established church, I have no objection to it : I should indeed prefer a churchman, but I cannot consent that it should positively be stipulated that he *shall be* a churchman, because I think all such positive requirements in religion tend to restrain the operations of mind, and to encourage a spirit of hypocrisy. I have been a teacher of youth twelve years this day ; I determined from the first not to teach the peculiar tenets of any sect. I inculcated that sort of religious and moral instruction which I have just mentioned : among the several hundreds of pupils which I have had, I do not know of one that is an irreligious or immoral character. Be it known to all, and never



let it be forgotten, that in defence of this union plan for educating *all the poor*, the name of our venerable Sovereign King George the Third has long been a tower of strength ; he was so well convinced of the excellence and importance of the plan, that he gave it his firmest support, and said, “ I hope to live to see the day when every poor child in my dominions will be able to read the Bible.” And though this pious expectation may not be fully realized in his time, yet the friends of the institution despair not that the day will come when it will be perfect and complete. In this cause of general benevolence, the Churchman and Dissenter, the Calvinist, Quaker, and Unitarian all unite : they do not, however, by this co-operation sacrifice their peculiar tenets on the altar of a spurious benevolence : no, in thus uniting, they sacrifice nothing but their intolerance, bigotry, and prejudice, those passions whose baleful influence is so destructive to the milder virtues of social life. We join hand in hand in the promotion of the general good, imitating as far as we can the great Parent of all, who made us all, who loves us all, who protects, supports, and blesses us all, whose light enlightens all, whose salvation extends to all, whose tender mercies are over all his works, and who approves of all of every name who serve him in sincerity and truth. On this ground, all good men may meet and confess their brotherhood ; and in uniting to contribute towards the formation and support of this Institution, you will lay the foundation for the improvement and happiness of ages yet unborn. You will enjoy in your own breasts the pleasures which benevolence inspires ; and when your spirits unite hereafter in the celestial regions above, with what delight will you recount those generous designs, those plans of goodness which so much meliorate the condition of the present life, while they lay the foundation of felicity that shall know no end !

J. D. Knolton, M.D. proposed the fifth resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Thomas Thongar as follows :—In rising to second this motion, there is no need for me to add anything to the remarks already advanced on the utility of such an Institution as we are this day met to promote ; but I wish to say a few words as an evidence of my good will towards so excellent a cause ; and though it may be very readily discovered, that to attempt such an address as the present is to me a perfect novelty, yet, if I thought the little I have to say would be of any weight to produce a preponderance in favour of the Institution itself, I should esteem my own exposure, on account of any awkwardness of address, as a mere trifle. I am encouraged in my attempt, not by my abilities to recommend, but by the self-evident excellency of the thing recommended, and the liberality



of our honourable Chairman and the present respectable company. The imparting a knowledge of the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic (the object of this Institution) is but rarely appreciated in proportion to its value. If we would have both a consistent and affecting view of it, we must not only climb the mount of abstract speculation, but descend into the more humble school of common observation. The latter is the way in which, for the most part, I have received my impressions relative to this subject. How often do we find very serious disadvantages arising to individuals in some of the smaller branches of commerce, from the want of knowing how to read, write, and keep their own accounts ! Added to this, how often, from the same defect, has that privacy, which ever sweetens some of the dearest charities of human life, been broken in upon, and all communication prevented ! The husband, we will say, for instance, has long been absent from his home ; fain would he communicate his feelings to his distant wife and family ; his tenderest thoughts might be conveyed—but he cannot write ; and if one can be found to perform this office of kindness, yet with what painful reserve may we expect he will dictate to his amanuensis ! And who is there, that has lived with any tolerable degree of accessibility, but has been visited by the poor and illiterate woman, requesting to have a letter read to her which she has received from her husband ?—Even a slight degree of attention to these things, must awaken a desire, in the minds of the ingenuous, to remedy such inconveniences. On the other hand, where only these groundworks of education have been possessed, how great the advantage ! Friends, at the greatest distance, are enabled to converse with the utmost freedom and affection ; affairs the most distant, as to time and place, are brought near ; in short, the mind of man, by the culture of education, becomes a garden of useful things ; and, in many instances, we have seen, that with little more than the rudiments, it has advanced to a pitch of excellency which has attracted attention, and even commanded admiration. There doubtless are numerous abuses which might be adduced, to which such possessions are subject ; but no one, in his sober senses, would argue from these against their utility. As it respects the peculiar feature of the Institution, in reference to religious matters, it is truly liberal ; and I feel myself happy, that while I advocate it, I am opposing no party, but bigots of every party, and those I wish ever to oppose. I consider a bigot a disgrace to any party to which he claims alliance, and a bane to general society, as far as his influence extends. At the same time I would not have it thought that with me religious opinions are indifferent : I hold none but

what I consider dearer than life ; only as this is neither a time nor place for me to intrude my religious tenets, it is a full satisfaction to me that I can with all my heart recommend this liberal institution, without making any dishonourable surrender of the same. I am an instance before you, at this time, that the possession of the first rudiments of learning, will even fit a man to speak so as to gain the attention of a candid and respectable audience. I now second the motion made by the gentleman who preceded me.

Mr. Joseph Smith proposed, That subscriptions and donations, to carry into effect the object of the meeting, should be immediately entered into, He observed, that the institution was worthy of universal support ; that it met with his unqualified approbation, and that he should be happy in rendering every assistance in his power towards the furtherance of the benevolent design.

Mr. Charles Scott seconded the resolution, and spoke as follows :—Mr. Chairman, in rising to second this resolution, I beg leave to observe, that I have not been a witness to the important proceedings of this respectable Meeting, without feeling myself to be the subject of the most delightful sensations, arising partly, perhaps, from the exact coincidence of sentiment which prevails, as far as respects the cause of general education, but principally, I trust, from the hope that these sentiments will henceforth rouse us all to action. In consequence, perhaps, of the subversion of the Roman empire by those barbarous nations who appear to have known little else than the horrid art of predatory savage war ; though principally, I think, by means of the still more memorable subversion of the Christian church by those superstitious sons of idolized ignorance ; our European world was involved in such a night of mental darkness, as seemed to bid defiance to the force of truth. Reflect, sir, on the deplorable situation of our ancestors, when “ Alfred the Great complained, that, from the Humber to the Thames, there was not a single priest who understood the liturgy in his mother tongue, and that from the Thames to the sea the ecclesiastics were still more ignorant.” The continental nations, it is true, were somewhat better circumstanced, yet not much. “ In the ninth century, Herbaud Comes Palatii, though supreme judge of the German empire by virtue of his office, could not subscribe his name.” And, “ as late as the fourteenth century, Du Guesclin, constable of France, the greatest man in the state, and one of the greatest men of his age, could neither read nor write.” Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to request that you will bear in mind for your encouragement, that every poor child, who may be taught the arts of reading and writing in the school now about to be established, will have been qualified, by

means of your munificence, for the performance of that which, a few years ago, great men, priests, and supreme judges, could not accomplish! But it has been made a question by some, whether it is *politic* to educate the children of the poor. To this it may be answered, that to promote the diffusion of that which *is good*, and *does good*, must be according to the dictates of good policy: but such is the character of intellectual improvement, our enemies themselves being judges. But it is insinuated again, that that which in a *governor* would benefit the community, might in the *governed* be inimical to its interests. If by the interests of a community we are to understand the interests of the existing government, whatever be its character, I shall not doubt that the above doctrine will, in many cases, hold good; namely, wherever an arbitrary government exists. What made the Pope so strenuous in support of that antichristian doctrine, that “ignorance is the mother of devotion?” Surely, not a conviction of its *truth*! No, but of its *necessity*, arising out of a well-grounded apprehension, that whatever removed ignorance would destroy superstition; and with it that ecclesiastical and civil *tyranny* which it manifestly was their good policy to support. But what have Englishmen and Protestants to do with ignorance and tyranny? Is ours a constitution which shrinks from the eye of scrutiny, and dreads the light? When the adversaries of general education shall openly avow this sentiment, then, perhaps, their arguments may merit consideration: at present they do but remind us of Tully’s observation, that “there is nothing so foolish, but some philosopher hath said it.” But, sir, it appears to me that I have said almost nothing in barely asserting that we have no evil to apprehend from the education of the poor. The proper question is, “Are we not justifiable in expecting that much rational advantage will result?” Let us examine this a little. I think it will not be denied that the prosperity and security of every state are, as far as respects the character of the lower orders, in proportion to their *industry* and *obedience to the laws*. Now, whoever has recourse to the evidence of facts, will soon be convinced that ignorance is the sworn foe both to one and the other. How comes it to pass that the number of Irish beggars in London, including children, amounted, in 1805, to 5,310, while those of Scotland, children included, did not exceed 504? It is well known that the children of the poor in Scotland (especially in the southern parts of it) are better educated than perhaps those of any other country; whereas, “it is a fact (says Bishop Porteus, in his Charge of 1813,) ascertained by the most diligent and accurate inquiries lately set on foot in Ireland, that even in the most enlightened part of it not above one third of the people receive any education at

all, and through the rest of the island not a twentieth part have ever learned their alphabet. What," continues the Bishop, "has been the consequence? Such scenes of wanton cruelty, and savage ferocity, as exceed the power of description." By the tables of the late justly celebrated philanthropist Mr. Howard, it appears, that in the whole of Scotland, whose population, at the time of these calculations, was estimated at 1,000,000 souls, only 134 persons were convicted of capital crimes in a period of nineteen years, being, on the average, about seven in each year; whereas in the single circuit of Norfolk, including six counties, and containing not more than half the population of Scotland; not less than 434 criminals were condemned to death in the space of twenty-three years; which is an annual average of almost nineteen capital convicts, besides 874 sentenced to transportation! The double population of Scotland being taken into the estimate, we find a difference in its favour in this important point, in the ratio of seven to thirty-eight. Were a calculation of this sort to be extended to Ireland, I know not what would be the result; but, considering the deplorable situation of its inhabitants with respect to education, I have reason to believe it would be much to my purpose. Viewing then, as I do, the work of general education as a *national* concern, I must contend that it deserves to be considered as a work of great patriotism. In adverting to the system of education already adopted by this meeting, I feel myself happy in recognising that of the British and Foreign School Society. Its most prominent, and, in my opinion, its most important and amiable feature, is the liberality of the principles on which it is built, and by means of which it is admirably calculated for every purpose of *general, universal* education. It imposes no creed but that contained in the words of Scripture; it excludes none on account of religious principles; it encourages no religious dissension; in a word, "it teaches poor children to read the Bible—it confines itself to the Bible;" and on this ground I think, sir, we are justifiable in expecting that with the Bible it will stand or fall. I heartily second the resolution;—which was carried unanimously.

The schools at Boston were opened June 5, 1815. The boys' school will accommodate the number of 300; that for the girls, 200.

To the honour of Mr. Bosworth, the master of this school, it must be recorded that in the course of the last year and half he has organized 14 Sunday-schools in the villages in the vicinity of Boston. These schools contain 800 children; and as a proof of his indefatigable exertions, for which he has received *no emolument whatever*, it is added, that in the accomplishment of this benevolent object he has travelled nearly 1000 miles,



## BRECON.

REPORT of the BENEVOLENT SCHOOLS, from their Commencement on the 14th of February 1811 to the 25th of October 1815.

## Boys' School.

240 boys have been admitted to the School during the above period.

100 boys have left the School, most of them having learned the exercises of the head class.

15 boys have been expelled, chiefly for absence.

## The present State of the School.

140 boys are upon the present list, of whom

54 boys have learned to read their Bib'les and Testaments.

27 boys have learned to read the Scripture Instructions.

24 boys have learned to read Watts's Hymns.

35 boys are now making rapid improvement in reading and spelling words of one and two syllables.

## Progress in Writing.

90 boys have learned to write a tolerably good hand, and some write extremely well.

50 boys are writing words of one and two syllables.

## Progress in Arithmetic.

25 of the above have learned the Rule of Three, Reduction, and the four first rules in Arithmetic, Simple and Compound.

50 are now making rapid progress in the first four Rules.

68 have learned the Catechism, and our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, and answer questions on both of them.

## Progress of the Girls' School.

215 girls have been admitted.

42 of whom have been expelled, chiefly for absence.

73 girls have left the school, most of them having learned the exercises of the head class.

## The present State of the School.

111 girls are upon the present list, of whom

52 girls have learned to read their Testaments and Bibles.

32 girls have learned to read Watts's Hymns.

27 girls are learning to spell words of one and two syllables.

## Progress in Writing.

50 girls have learned to write a tolerably good hand; and the remainder are making rapid improvement in writing words of one and two syllables.



## Progress in Arithmetic.

19 girls have learned Reduction, the Rule of Three, and the first four Rules in Arithmetic, Simple and Compound.

30 are making progress in the four first Rules.

50 have learned plain Needlework.

50 have learned the Catechism and our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, and answer questions on both of them.

Admitted since the last Report, dated 11th December 1814.

Parent School at Brecon—Boys 68, Girls 52	-	120
Evening School at Brecon	- - - -	48
Female Adult School at Brecon	- - - -	60
Male Adult School at Brecon	- - - -	65
Branch School at Llanfihangel Tal y llyn	- -	101
Total admitted since 11th December 1814	-	<u>394</u>

## Now under Tuition.

Parent School at Brecon—Boys 140, Girls 111	-	251
Brecon Evening School	- - - -	47
Ditto Male Adult School	- - - -	65
Ditto Female Adult School	- - - -	60
Branch School at Llanfihangel Tal y llyn	- -	101
Total of present Establishment	-	<u>524</u>

## BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

It appears, that from the opening of the School on the 24th of September 1811 to the 24th of September 1814 (a space only of three years) the total number of boys received into it amounted to 422; and the number discharged, after having experienced the advantages of education, to 200.

It appears also, that for the last two years the number constantly in the School for each year (reckoning those who came into it to supply the places of those who went out of it) amounted to about 202; and that this therefore is the number which the School, if nothing unforeseen happens, may be expected annually to retain and instruct.

It cannot but be a matter of pleasing consideration that such a number of poor boys are annually rescued from ignorance and idleness; and that, by being subjected to the wholesome restraints of early discipline, by being brought up in habits of cleanliness and decorum, and by being accustomed to the religious observance of the Sabbath, they are put into the way of becoming useful members of society.

## CAMBERWELL.

Extract from the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Committee of the Bowyer-Lane School Society, Camberwell; submitted to the General Meeting held at the Grove-House, Camberwell, on Monday, June 26, 1815.

IN taking a retrospect of their proceedings during the past year, your Committee behold with peculiar satisfaction the completion of your original design, by the establishment of a *School for Girls*.

This important object was taken into consideration immediately after your last annual meeting; and several ladies having kindly volunteered their services to act as a committee and to solicit donations and subscriptions in aid of this branch of your society, one of your members drew up a brief Address, which was circulated throughout the district. A sub-committee was then appointed by your committee to look out for a suitable place to open the intended school; but no building capable of accommodating the numerous candidates for admission being obtainable, it was resolved to erect a school-house on a piece of ground immediately contiguous to the boys' school, and to raise the requisite sum by loan; the interest and principal to be gradually liquidated by the rent of 42*l.* per annum, which the committee of ladies have agreed to pay for the premises. In pursuance of this resolution, a commodious school-room for 300 girls, with a committee-room, and apartment for the mistress, has been erected in Nelson-street, at an expense of 350*l.* (advanced principally by the members of your committee), and on lease for 50 years, at the annual ground-rent of 5*l.* The school was opened on the 13th of last March; and although little more than three months have elapsed, the following extract from the Report of the committee of ladies will exhibit satisfactory evidence of the beneficial results which may be anticipated. "The number of children admitted is 153, and no instance of expulsion has taken place: on the contrary, such have been the orderly and attentive habits of the children, that the committee anxiously wish to continue them in the school, and to distribute amongst them those rewards for particularly good conduct of which they are deserving, and which the increased generosity of the public will, doubtless, supply the means of procuring." The committee of ladies further observe, that "their success in soliciting subscriptions has not been adequate to the expenditure of this branch of the institution, and express their confident hope that the liberality of the inhabitants of Camberwell and its vicinity, at the general meeting, will amply compensate for this disappointment." Your committee most cordially unite

in this sentiment, and trust that the following statement will exhibit a satisfactory view of the boys' school, and afford ample ground for the renewed appeal which is now made to your benevolence.

The total number of boys admitted into the school is 272.

The number who have left the school, after learning to read, write, and cypher, is .. .. 84

And the number discharged in consequence of the removal of their parents, and other causes, after having been partially educated, is .. .. 30

Leaving the number now under tuition .. .. 158  
272

Of these, 96 are able to read with fluency in the Testament, 62 of whom did not know their letters when admitted; and the remaining 34 are making rapid progress towards the upper classes. The whole number are learning to write, and 102 can already produce a fair and legible copy. 92 boys are in cyphering, many of whom have gone through the four elementary rules, and are making considerable proficiency in the higher parts of arithmetic. Only *two* boys out of this number knew a figure when admitted.

The total number of children received since the establishment of your society is *four hundred and twenty-five*. When you consider that these are the juvenile representatives of at least three hundred families, into the bosom of which they respectively carry the seeds of good order, decency, and correct principles, you will more fully appreciate the boundless advantages attending the institution. Your committee might adduce many interesting facts illustrative of this important truth, did the limits of this Report admit of their introduction: they cannot, however, withhold the testimony of a poor man, the father of three children now in your schools. On being asked whether they had improved in their conduct, he replied with evident emotion, "Indeed, sir, they have; and so, I hope, have I too;" adding, "We have seen in our street the good effects of your Schools and of the Bible Association; for on a Sunday evening, instead of idling and doing mischief, a great number of children assemble together for the purpose of singing hymns and reading the Scriptures; *which has had a beneficial effect on several of their parents, who are induced to read the Bible themselves, and to reverence the Sabbath.*"

#### CARMARTHEN.

Extract from the REPORT of the STATE OF THE ROYAL LANCASTERIAN FREE SCHOOL from the 25th of January to the 20th of December 1814.

SINCE the establishment of this School on the 25th Janu-

ary 1814, 148 boys have been admitted ; of these 32 have left the School. Of the 116 that remain,

75 are in the daily habit of reading the Scriptures.

14 read words of one, two, and three syllables.

12 spell words of four, five, and six letters.

13 spell words of four and five letters.

2 are in the alphabet, or sand class.

All the boys in the School, with the exception of those only who are in the sand class, are in the daily habit of writing upon slates ; and of those, there are 35 who write also upon paper.

The number of boys comprised in the different arithmetical classes is 86.

The progress of the 75 boys, who are above stated to be in the daily habit of reading the Scriptures, is as follows :

15 have proceeded from the alphabet to the Bible in six months.

25 in eight months.

35 in ten months.

Some of them have proceeded to the second and third rules in Arithmetic.

The progress of the other boys is in proportion to this statement.

The utility of Bible Societies is generally acknowledged by all parties and denominations of Christians ; but it is obvious that the distribution of the Scriptures among the poor will be useless unless they are first taught the rudiments of education, so as to enable them to read the sacred volume.

The peculiar merit of this system of education is, that in conformity with the principle of the Bible Society, it teaches no particular creed or tenets, but only the plain and practical duties of Christianity, and that with less expense than any other known system.

The Committee cannot conclude without expressing a confident hope that the liberality of the Public will enable them to enlarge the School, so as admit a greater number of boys.

Since the establishment of this School on the 25th January 1814, till the 20th September 1815, 284 boys have been admitted ; of these, 83 have left the School. Of the 201 remaining

88 } 106 are in the daily habit of reading the Scriptures.

65 read words of one, two, and three syllables.

30 spell words of three, four, and five letters.

The progress of the 83 boys that left the School is as under : 60 have learned from the alphabet to the Bible, and the first four rules in Arithmetic, and wrote a good hand ; 15 from the alphabet to the Testament, writing, and part of the rules.

8 to the spelling-book and writing.

The present school-room contains 204 boys.



## CHARLBURY.

THE CHARLBURY BRITISH SCHOOL SOCIETY was established March 14, 1815, under the Patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort.

It having been long apprehended that a great deficiency existed as to the state of education amongst the poorer classes of inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, an investigation took place throughout this town in the month of February last, from which it appears

	BOYS. GIRLS.	
That the number of children under 5 years of age were .. .. .	68	55
The number of children above 5 years of age were	103	109
The number of both the above who can read, but many of them very imperfectly, is .. ..	86	98
The number of the above who can write, but many of them very badly, is .. .. .	20	5
The number of the above who attend a day-school is	39	29
The number of ditto who attend a charity-school is	6	15
The number of the above who, by being too old, but chiefly by going to day-work, could not attend a daily school, but would gladly attend an evening or Sunday-school, is .. .. .	24	10
The number of those children who stand in need of instruction, and particularly in writing and arithmetic, is	59	94
	MALES. FEMALES.	
The number of adults who cannot read, or but very imperfectly, is .. .. .	30	45
This school is lately opened.		

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 COGGESHALL SCHOOL.

THE School comprehends about 70 boys taught gratuitously during the week, and about 20 who pay a small annual sum for their instruction, beside a few Sunday scholars. About 50 girls are also taught reading and needlework by young ladies of the place, as far as practicable according to Lancaster's method. The progress of many of the children in the various branches of learning in which they are instructed, has been surprisingly rapid; and we hope that the general result will be in no small degree beneficial to the rising generation of the poor in this town and its vicinity. Our school has in no respect, as far as we can perceive, suffered from a more extensive one established here under the patronage of the National Society; and we are happy to say, that though we failed in our attempts to effect an union, there is no collision between us.



## COLCHESTER SCHOOL.

Entered upon the books ..	162 boys, and 130 girls.
Discharged ..	27 35

Remaining on the books ..	135 boys	95 girls.
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Most of these are in the higher classes, and their attendance is generally regular. Those discharged have mostly become serviceable either at home or abroad; but few having been dismissed for improper conduct. At our first commencement, from a laxity of discipline, we found the children very disorderly, and their progress consequently small; but now, by a strict observance of salutary discipline, they are greatly reformed in their habits, and their progress in elementary learning is proportionate thereto. Nor ought we to omit mentioning their improvement in morals, which, it is hoped, under God, has been effected by a standing rule in these schools, to begin and close the business of every day with reading the Scriptures and prayer.

To these weekly schools are annexed Sunday ones, which admit, besides the former children, others peculiar to themselves. These are conducted by gratuitous teachers, who instruct the pupils in catechisms, hymns, &c. to the amount of about 250 in both schools.

## COVENTRY

## LANCASTERIAN FREE SCHOOL.

RECEIVED into the school 717.

Remain in the school 158.

## State of the School.

<i>The Classes the Scholars were in when they entered the School.</i>			<i>The Classes they are now in.</i>		
90	in the 1st class, Alphabet	.. ..	7	in the 1st class.	
16	— 2d class, 2 letters	.. ..	7	— 2d class.	
14	— 3d class, 3 letters	.. ..	9	— 3d class.	
12	— 4th class, 4 letters	.. ..	10	— 4th class.	
5	— 5th class, 5 and 6 letters	.. ..	8	— 5th class.	
13	— 6th class, Watts's Hymns	.. ..	23	— 6th class.	
6	in the 7th class, Scripture Lessons	.. ..	48	— 7th class.	
2	— 8th class, Bible, &c.	.. ..	46	— 8th class.	

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In the year 1814, there was established at Coventry a school on Dr. Bell's plan, which occasioned many, who at first were subscribers to the Lancasterian School, to withdraw their support from it; and, at one time, it was feared that the latter would not have met with sufficient countenance for its continu-

ance. But these fears were soon found to be groundless; and by the renewed exertions of the Committee, an old debt was paid; and the Institution goes on prosperously under the superintendence of Mr. Holland, a young man of correct morals and diligent application.

## CROYDON

### ROYAL FREE SCHOOL.

THE Report of this School exhibits the progress of the children, by the largeness of the eighth class in proportion to the others.

Class.	Nos.	Attendance on public Worship.	Class.	Church.	Meeting.	Rom. Catholic.	Total.
1	1		1	1	0	0	1
2	1		2	1	0	0	1
3	3		3	1	2	0	3
4	1		4	0	1	0	1
5	10		5	1	9	0	10
6	6		6	2	4	0	6
7	3		7	0	3	0	3
8	63		8	25	37	1	63
<hr/> 88			<hr/> 31		<hr/> 56	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 88

Of which number, 40 are in cyphering, some of whom are far advanced therein, while the rest are making a steady progress in the minor rules: 29 write on paper, of which many write beautiful hands.

“I have no other particulars worthy of notice, except that I have a most remarkable deaf boy, to whom the system has been applied with the greatest success, he even surpassing many that are blest with the whole of their senses.”

## DERBY.

Extract from the Third Report of the State of The ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL in DERBY,

The Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, President.

THE movements of this moral engine, by which it is proposed to improve the manners, the virtue, and the happiness of the labouring poor, are silent and slow in their operation; and the Committee have been more desirous to preserve the simplicity of its arrangements in perfect order, than to risk the experiment of doubtful changes. The only alteration in the plan of the in-

stitution which requires notice, regards the attendance of the children on Sundays. A prevailing wish existed in the minds of the parents that their children should be allowed to attend the Sunday-schools attached to their several churches and chapels; and as it is a part of the arrangements of these charities to conduct the children regularly to public worship, the Committee agreed to dispense on a Sunday with the attendance at the Lancasterian school of those boys who are regular in attending Sunday-schools.

The number of boys now in the school is thirty-seven less than was reported last year, but the punctuality of attendance is improved. Since the 25th of March 1814, ninety-nine boys have been admitted, and 136 have left the school. Of these 100 go to work, eleven have been removed to other schools, and twenty-five have left the town, being chiefly the sons of soldiers. The number remaining on the admission-book is 234: of whom ninety-five attend the Sunday-schools, and the worship of the established church; the others attend the Sunday-schools, and the worship of the dissenting meeting-houses.

Important as the objects of other charitable institutions undoubtedly are, that of the Lancasterian system can be deemed inferior to none, so long as ignorance prevails among mankind. And indeed the very efficacy of one most valuable institution (the Bible Society) depends entirely on the success of those establishments which have for their object the instruction of the rising generation. In a letter lately received from the South of France, the writer, after returning thanks for the agreeable present of a stereotype New Testament, printed at the expense of the Bible Society, thus exclaims: "O grief! Among us the rarity of copies of the Holy Bible is not so great as *of those capable of reading it*. It is a deplorable evil. It is true that a great part of the people in our southern provinces is deprived of the Bible *because they cannot read it*." Similar is the case in our own country, and in our own neighbourhood. The press, with its hundred hands, may strike off, in a few days, impressions of the Scriptures equal in number to the whole population of the globe; and the activity of benevolent Christians may present the volume of immortality to every child of man; but a more patient process is required before the truths of the Gospel can be *perused* by all. In vain do we present the book of life, saying "Read this," to him who replies "I cannot, for it is sealed;" or to him who is compelled to answer "I am not learned." Thanks to the enlightened and generous spirit of our days, the will exists, both to communicate the knowledge of sacred truth, and to prepare the mind for its investigation

and reception. Let these go hand in hand, and the amelioration of the human character will speedily be accomplished.

### DEPTFORD.

FREE SCHOOL at DEPTFORD, 23d October 1813.

THE number of children belonging to this School who are expected to give their daily attendance, amounts to about 250: the progress they make in their education on the New System of Instruction is very gratifying; and their general conduct in the School appears greatly amended, and their behaviour more orderly than at the commencement.

The Committee endeavour at all opportunities to impress upon the minds of the children, the great advantages they may derive from the Institution by a regular attendance; and they have always been extremely cautious with respect to their expulsion; a measure which has not been resorted to in more than two or three instances since the opening of the School in May 1812.

### DITCHLING.

THE FIRST REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the BRITISH FREE SCHOOL at DITCHLING, SUSSEX, read at the General Meeting of its Subscribers and Friends, held at the School-Room on the 28th of June 1815.

THE following is the statement of the progress of the School:—

Ninety-five boys have been admitted since the School commenced, but one of them has left it for agricultural employment. At the opening of the School on the 30th of last January, there were in the first class 29 boys who did not know the letters of the alphabet; in the second, 15 boys who could not spell words of two letters; in the third, five who were not able to spell words of three letters; in the fourth, five unable to spell words of four letters; in the fifth or easy reading class, 19 unable to spell words of five or six letters,—making in the whole 73 boys almost destitute of education. In the sixth class, six who could read in the Testament; and in the seventh class, nine who could read the Scriptural Lessons,—being only 15 boys in the whole number who were capable of reading the easiest parts of the Scriptures.

### The State of the School on June the 28th, 1815.

In the first or alphabet class, one boy, a new scholar ; in the second class, nine, five of whom are new scholars ; in the third class, two ; in the fourth class, four ; in the fifth class, twenty-seven,—making in the whole 39 boys in the junior classes. In the sixth, or Testament class, 27 boys ; in the seventh class, 13 ; and in the eighth, or Bible class, 11 ; making in the whole 51 boys, who are now blessed with the ability of reading the Holy Scriptures.

#### Progress.

Of the boys who were admitted at the opening of the School 29 did not know the letters of the alphabet, of whom four are now capable of spelling and reading words of two letters ; two are capable of spelling and reading words of three letters ; four are capable of spelling and reading words of four letters ; fifteen are able to spell and read easy lessons, and three are able to read in the Testament. Fifteen other boys were incapable of spelling words of two letters, of whom seven are now capable of spelling and reading easy lessons, and eight are able to read in the Testament : four write in copy-books, and are learning Arithmetic.

There are in the whole 28 boys who write on paper, many of whom were unacquainted with writing or reading before they entered the School. Twenty boys are learning the four first rules of Arithmetic.

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### FARNHAM.

#### Extract of the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

DURING the past year, one hundred and ninety children have been registered on the school-books : of these, thirty-seven have left the school at different periods. Of those who have left the School during the last twelvemonth, one has been dismissed for misconduct ; a very small proportion have been removed to distant parts of this, or its neighbour county : but for the most part they are engaged, either in superintending the junior branches of families at home, or in the more arduous employment of service abroad. Of the latter class it is truly gratifying to your Committee to state, that after a diligent and extensive, as well as anxious inquiry, they have obtained solid evidence of these being, in every instance that has come to their knowledge, *superior servants* ; that is, in docility, in obedience, civility, cleanliness, integrity, and an earnest desire to



be taught and to do right : thus furnishing already a practical reply to the objection which has so frequently been urged, viz. that education unfits the poor for their respective situations. Your Committee would particularly notice the case of one poor girl, to whom they have alluded. When first entered on the School, she was bold, rude, uncivil, not cleanly, disposed to be disobedient, and above all to immoral habits. It was once in their contemplation to have expelled her for example's sake ; but after the most serious admonition, they gave her a further trial. And what has been the result ? A visible alteration was early evinced in her dispositions ; before, perfectly unmanageable, she became tractable, and an example of propriety of behaviour to her school-fellows. After evincing her improvement for many months, and gaining the esteem of all who knew and observed her reformation, she left the School, and has since lived in a place, where she has shown herself a good servant, and displayed the influence of lasting principles of moral action. This single instance would compensate all the labour, and all the generous sacrifices which have been so freely and universally made in support of the Institution : but your Committee are rejoiced to state, that though particularly remarkable, this case is by no means solitary. And although the examples of great immediate improvement are neither few nor trifling, yet they cannot but look on these instances as only the first fruits of an abundant harvest which is soon to follow, and which is year by year to shower blessings on the community, from the stately mansion to the humble sequestered cottage. The present actual number of children who attend the School, is *one hundred and fifty-three*.

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### FOLKSTONE.

SINCE the commencement of this School, there have been admitted 155 boys.

Discharged for irregularity..	13
Left the town.....	1
Dead.....	2
The number at present....	139

It is with pleasure that the Committee have to state, that out of the number admitted that could but just write, there are thirteen that can write well.

Out of those that could not write any thing, eleven can write well.

Among those that could write but little, twenty can write tolerably well (one of whom is deaf and dumb).

Fourteen never did any arithmetic before, but are now in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Twenty-three who could cypher a little, are now in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and reduction.

Forty-one that could only read the alphabet and words of one syllable, can now spell words of four syllables, and read accordingly.

One boy that could not read the alphabet, can now read and spell in the highest class, can now write a good hand, and is in compound division.

One boy that was in the alphabet is now a good reader in the highest class, and begins to write tolerably well.

Thirty-seven boys who were in the alphabet and words of one syllable, can now read easy lessons in the New Testament.

Eleven boys who could spell words of one and two syllables, can now read in the seventh class (which is the highest but one).

Twenty-four boys who could read but little, can now read in the highest class.

In addition to what has already been stated, the Committee have the pleasure of informing the friends of the Institution, especially the *females*, that a Female School has lately been established, which takes at present thirty girls; and were the funds sufficient, they could extend this part of the charity very considerably.

The Report of the Female Visitors states, that the girls are orderly, that they make progress, and the present appearance promises future success and prosperity.

## GODALMING

### SUBSCRIPTION-SCHOOL, on the ROYAL BRITISH PLAN.

THE Committee of The Godalming Subscription-School feel much satisfaction in making the Third Annual Report of their Proceedings, from being enabled to inform the Subscribers, that the Boys' School still preserves that state of good order noticed by the Committee in the first and second years of its establishment: the satisfaction they feel on this subject, does not so much arise from the great precision with which all the different evolutions of the School are performed, although on that account considerable, as from the habits the boys must necessarily acquire from the invariable practice of regularity forming so leading a trait in all their employments during School hours; habits that will not easily be eradicated, and, when operating in conjunction with the religious and useful instruc-

tion they have received, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects. All must be well acquainted with the consequences that naturally follow in every establishment, from the lowest to the highest, where this principle of order is neglected; and hence your Committee conceive they are not too sanguine in their expectations of the probable results that the early introduction of orderly habits must produce on the mind; for, in the words of our great Poet,

“ Order is Heaven’s first law; and this confess,  
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest.”

During the last year 37 boys have been admitted into the School, making the whole number registered since its establishment 219; in the same space of time 25 have left; there now remain in the School 167 boys; 7 writing on sand, 118 on slates, and 42 on paper: of the 167 now under instruction, 110 are in the different classes of arithmetic; and from the Reports of the several Visitors, it appears the boys have much improved in their reading since the last report.

#### Second Annual Report of the LADIES’ COMMITTEE.

WITH feelings of peculiar pleasure the Committee of the Godalming Subscription Girls’ School present their Second Annual Report; assured that the flourishing state of the School allows much of a congratulatory nature to be said on this occasion; nor would they be doing justice to the cause of education, if from feelings of diffidence they withheld from the children under their notice that full share of praise which many of them so justly merit, for their rapid and satisfactory progress in the following useful branches of school learning, viz. Reading, Writing, and Needle-work; and for their general orderly and obliging behaviour, and increased attention to cleanliness.

Since last year your Committee have found it necessary to change the Mistress, the result of which has hitherto answered their expectations, as the above-mentioned improvements evince assiduity on the part of the present Mistress, and encourage them to look forward to still further advancement in every branch of learning taught in the School; they are at the same time convinced that nothing will tend more to promote the success of the Institution, than a continued attention to its rules and discipline; which must inevitably render the progress of the children much more rapid, whilst the fatigue of the Mistress is in every respect diminished.

Since the commencement of the School, 140 girls have been admitted—31 have, from various causes, left; some by the removal of their parents to distant places, others to enter into service, after making good progress in learning, and conduct-

ing themselves becomingly, during their stay at School; they have therefore left with much credit both to themselves and Mistress.—111 are now receiving instruction, 32 of whom are reading in the New Testament, 17 are writing on paper, and 47 are in the first rules of Arithmetic.

Those of the Committee who have attended more particularly to the important duty of hearing the girls repeat the Church Catechism, cannot close this Report without expressing their satisfaction with the great improvement made by the children, to which they have been witnesses during the last year.

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### GUILDFORD.

#### Extract from the FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.

AMIDST the numerous Institutions supported by the generosity of the present age, whose aim is the promotion of the best welfare of our fellow-men, in the ascending scale of philanthropy, the British and Foreign Bible Society, assuredly, ranks first. But it is education that must be the eastern star, the precursor of the glorious luminary of Christianity to the dwellings of ignorance. Impart the common rudiments of learning, and give them the Holy Scriptures—then, like the patient husbandman, who ploughs in hope, await the blessing of Heaven on your labours. How incalculably productive may we reasonably expect the glorious harvest of good will be! how extensive its influence on the good order of society and the moral happiness of our fellow-creatures! What effort of art can equal the sweet colouring of that scene, which presents the ignorant and illiterate parent listening to the instruction of his offspring, and with grateful eagerness receiving the consolations and the promises of the Sacred Volume, from those dear objects he is labouring early and late to support? Here labour almost forgets its toil, and the afflicted learns to bear his sorrows with resignation: here the destitute find a refuge, and the ignorant a guide.

Your Committee now claim your attention to the reverse of this picture; they will call upon you to notice, what is but too obvious to every observing mind. We will ask, From whence those numerous and increasing lists of criminals which swell the calendars of every prison in this kingdom? Whence, we ask, but from the uneducated? Whence the bulk of those characters which fill the village alehouses on the Sabbath-day, and make the sober Christian shrink with terror and pity from the depravity of his own species, but from among the ignorant?



Are not these, then, strong and urgent calls for continued exertion? Yes; they are calls which we are confident will not be made in vain.

To those Ladies whose zealous services have so considerably contributed to the establishment and organizing of the School in its present state, your Committee wish to return their warmest thanks.

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#### An Extract from the REPORT of the LADIES' COMMITTEE.

THE number actually admitted since its opening, on the 18th July 1814, is 106; to these many more would have been added, but that, on account of the confined premises at present occupied, numerous applicants for admission have been refused. This is a circumstance in which your Committee have felt a painful interest; but they hope, depending on the liberality of the friends to this truly excellent cause, to give ample scope to their exertions, and to possess means of doing good, as extensive as their wishes.

Several children have been withdrawn: some to occupy situations as servants in families; some in consequence of their parents leaving Guildford; and others, to the number of six, have been removed to the Central School, the parents of whom, on inquiry, stated, that they were induced to remove them; not by any means on the ground of preference, but at the solicitation of individuals, from whom they had received repeated acts of kindness.

The Visitors who have attended for the purpose of superintending the discipline of the School, and observing the progress of the children, have great satisfaction in being able to bear their united testimony to their improvement.

Your Committee, considering the peculiar object of the Institution to be the instruction of the children in those branches necessary to enable them to acquit themselves creditably as domestic servants, have attended particularly to the needlework and reading, and have been amply compensated in the great success of their endeavours.

Their proficiency in writing, your Committee are persuaded, would have been still more visible, if a gentleman could have attended more frequently to superintend this department.

They have also the satisfaction of stating, that, in general, the rules of the school are regarded with becoming punctuality; and that the amendment in the conduct of the children, strongly evinces, that the very excellent plan on which the School is conducted, is admirably calculated to promote the benevolent object of its supporters.



## HALIFAX.

Extract from the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the SCHOOLS, for the Children of the Poor of all Religious Denominations, instituted at Halifax, January 1, 1813.

Table—*Showing the Number of Children under Education in each Year, and their Religious Denominations.*

1813-14.	1814-15.	
75	73	of the Established Church.
113	67	of the Independent Congregation.
188	138	of the Methodist Society.
63	48	of the Salem Methodist Society.
36	27	of the Unitarian Chapel.
27	23	of the Baptist Chapels.
505	376	Total. 878 Children.

The Committee present to the Supporters of the "Schools for the Children of the Poor of all Religious Denominations," the following brief Report of the state of the Institution during the past year.

In the Girls' School there were remaining on the books at the date of the last Report, 119 girls as then attending the Schools. There have been admitted since '46, making a total in the Girls' School during the year of 165. Of these, 67 are now on the books, and 98 have left the School. Several have gone to service, others have been taken away to work, some have absented themselves without assigning any cause, and four have been dismissed for improper conduct. Of these 165 girls, 105 have been enabled to read their Bibles. Writing and arithmetic have been deemed of secondary importance compared with reading and sewing. There are, however, about 20 girls now attending who write a good large hand, and several are going through the three first rules of arithmetic. In sewing, they have fully answered the expectations of the Ladies' Committee, and many are now qualified for any kind of fine plain work.

On the register of the Boys' School at the date of the last Report, there remained as attending the School 146. There have been admitted since '65,—making a total of 211 in the Boys' School during the year. Of these, 82 have left the School,—leaving on the books 129. Of the 82, 55 have gone to work at different trades, 13 have been irregular, 3 have died, 24 have left the town, 1 left the School on account of weak eyes, and 6 have gone to other schools. Of the 211 boys in the School this year, 34 have been taught to write a good hand on paper, 90 to write handsome round hand copies on slates, 34 to write words; the remaining 53 have been employed in writing letters on the slates, or in printing letters on the sand. Of these 211, 98 are able to read the Scriptures—51 the Bible,

47 the Testament. Of the 51 who read the Bible, 27 have been advanced from the lower classes, the other 23 were in the Bible class in the last Report. Of the 47 who read the Testament, 37 have been advanced from the lower classes, some of whom have learned their letters during this year.

Of the 65 admitted this year, 15 have been taught to read the Bible well, and 40 who could not read at all when admitted, have been taught to read easy portions of the Scriptures. About 35 of these write good hands. There has not been a cyphering class this year, except that composed of the Monitors, who have been taught the first rules of Numbers, and one has gone as far as the rule of Practice.

During the year, 376 children have been taught in the Schools, 211 boys, and 165 girls.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Of these	42	31	73	were of the Established Church.
————	41	26	67	were of the Independent Congregation.
————	70	68	138	were of the Methodist Congregation.
————	27	21	48	were of the Salem Methodist Congregation.
————	17	10	27	were of the Unitarian Chapel.
————	14	9	23	were of the Baptist Chapels.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	211	165	376	

There are on the registers at present 129 boys and 67 girls—total 196.

The Bible Association in the Boys' School continues to flourish. 50 Bibles and Testaments, nearly an equal number of each, have been in the course of the year distributed to the Subscribers. There are at present about 30 Subscribers, many of the boys having already supplied themselves with a copy of the Scriptures by means of this Association, or by the prizes of Bibles and Testaments which they have obtained in this School, or in their respective Sunday Schools.

The great object of these Schools is, to give to the poor such useful elementary instruction as may fit them for the discharge of their duties in life; and especially to teach them to read the Bible. Whilst the British and Foreign Bible Society is taking such measures as will place a copy of the Scriptures in his mother tongue, in the hands of every poor person, both at home and abroad, the various Schools for the poor are giving effect to that noble Institution, by teaching every poor child to READ the Bible. Upon this principle *these Schools* were founded, and upon this they stand. It is highly gratifying to find that since our last Report, this principle has been fully recognised in the

establishment of the British and Foreign School Society, which has for its object the establishment of Schools both at home and abroad, for the education of the poor without distinction of party, of denomination, of colour, or of clime. And it cannot but give the highest satisfaction to the friends of these Schools, to know that the British and Foreign School Society, in their first Report, have expressed their approbation of the plan of these Halifax Schools, and have even incorporated in that Report, an extract from the First Annual Report of these Schools. On the first establishment of the British and Foreign School Society, your Secretaries were ordered by the Committee to transmit their annual Report to that Institution, with every good wish for its success. It is desirable that the Reports should be thus transmitted annually, to express our allegiance to, and claim the honour of, co-operating with an Institution which has such great and glorious objects in view. To give efficacy to these objects in the town and neighbourhood of Halifax, is at once the duty and the ambition of the friends to these Schools. *The doors are open to all poor children*, who neither suffer disability, nor enjoy any advantage over their fellows, on account of the religious persuasion of their parents. The Bible, in “the Authorized Version of the Scriptures without note or comment,” is put into their hands, and they are taught to read it. Such an object claims the support of all who acknowledge the Bible as the only and all-sufficient standard of religious truth; of all who name the name of Jesus, and acknowledge him as their common Lord. May the Spirit which was in Jesus inspire and direct all our exertions to promote the glory of God, by enabling our fellow-creatures to read the Scriptures of everlasting truth and salvation!—In the words of a late celebrated bishop of the Established Church, “Systems, Schemes, and Hypotheses, all bred of heat in the ardour of controversy, will, like meteors in a troubled sky, each have its turn to blaze and die away; but *the Bible is eternal*, like the Sun the never-fading source of light and heat.”—*Bishop Warburton*.

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## HORNCASTLE.

### SECOND REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the BRITISH SCHOOL.

AMONGST the various plans which have been devised for the advancement of the human character, none is of greater importance than that which has for its object the diffusion of the blessings of instruction amongst the poorer classes of the community. By the influence of knowledge, the human mind is rescued from ignorance and vice, and formed to habits of vir-

tue and industry.—It gives light to those that are in darkness, and enables them to receive the rays of Divine Truth.

Impressed with a high sense of the importance of education, the Committee feel peculiar pleasure, on presenting their Second Annual Report, in being again enabled to address the General Meeting in language of congratulation, and to state the growing prosperity of the School committed to their direction.

Since the opening of the School in January 1814, the following children have been admitted, viz. boys, 207, girls, 142,—total 349. Of this number, 21 have gone to service or apprenticeships, 28 have left the town, 22 have been withdrawn, and 2 have died. Of the 276 that remain

175 are in the daily habit of reading the Scriptures.

30 read words of two and three syllables.

34 read words of four and five letters.

31 read words of two and three letters.

6 are in the alphabet or sand class.

All the children in the School (except those in the sand class) are in the daily habit of writing on slates, and of these there are 120 who write twice a week on paper.

In the arithmetical class the number is 205.

A grammar class has lately been established, in which several of the children have already made great proficiency.

Of the total number of children, on their admission, 80 were unacquainted with the alphabet, and 246 were unable to write.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that the Committee refer to the order of the School. Here the Subscribers may have the pleasure of seeing nearly 300 children under the most regular discipline, without any severity of punishment. The path of instruction is made pleasant to them, and they proceed in it with cheerfulness, so that the most exact order becomes not only habitual but agreeable.

The improvement arising from the establishment is also visible in the outward behaviour of the children; the Committee having the satisfaction to observe, that the use of profane language, the uttering of falsehoods, pilfering, and violating the Sabbath, are regarded by the greater part of them with abhorrence. This desirable change has been effected by rendering vice odious in their eyes, by excluding offenders from the honours of the School, and by conferring rewards on the deserving.

Since the last Anniversary, the Committee have been presented with several books, chiefly of history and travels, for the use of the children; and the privilege of being admitted on the library list, is a considerable incentive to improvement and moral conduct.



The Committee refer with pleasure to the exertions of Mr. Bosworth, the Master of the School, in forming Sunday-Schools in various parts of the county. Since the last anniversary he has organized Sunday-schools at Lincoln, Boston, Alford, Wainfleet, Golceby, Coningsby, Partney, and Fulletby, which with the ten mentioned in the last Report, are all in a prosperous state, and afford instruction to about 2000 children. As the expense of the British System is very trifling, and the facility with which it communicates instruction great, the Committee most earnestly recommend the introduction of it wherever a Sunday-school is formed.

### IPSWICH.

#### Extract from the FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of THE IPSWICH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE gratitude which parents have expressed to the Committee, both personally and by letter, when their children have been taken from the School, marks their sense of the benefits which have been received; and proofs of the utility of the plan still more convincing have occurred in the conduct of some boys, who, since they have been apprenticed, or have gone to service, are proceeding in their respective situations with diligence and industry, and the approbation of their masters and employers.

The plan that has been adopted by the Master, of sending the children home in parochial divisions, walking by pairs, in a quiet and orderly manner, under the care of Monitors, has not only given much satisfaction to those who had before complained of the noise and disorder on their dismissal from School, but has likewise attracted general notice and approbation.

#### State of the School.

Admitted in 1811	..	239	Finished the course of	
1812	..	105	education	.. 31
1813	..	88	Removed to Schools where	
1814	..	113	they are clothed	.. 17
1815	..	47	To the National School	4
		592	To other Schools	— 10
			Died	— 1
In the School at the com-			Left town	— 12
mencement of the			Withdrawn	— 1
year	—	240	Expelled	— 1
Admitted since	—	47	Now in School	— 210
		287		287



195 are able to read the Scriptures, the whole 210 learn to write, and 110 to cypher; of the latter, 18 are in the highest rules of arithmetic.

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### LANCASTER SCHOOL.

AN account of a school where pay is received may appear to require an apology; but as the object is the same as in those for gratuitous instruction, viz. the best mode of affording instruction to the poor, it may at least serve as a hint for experiments in other places.

In 1812, a few individuals in this town, persuaded of the want of a superior method of instruction for the children of the labouring classes, especially the boys, and that the charity-school for 50 of them by no means answered the purpose of its institution, determined to establish one on the British and Foreign System. Knowing that the number of poor families in extreme want was not great; that, from the smallness of the place, such cases were open to the notice and assistance of their richer neighbours, and that the wishes and endeavours of the parents were very generally bent to obtain instruction for their children,—they thought it better to offer it at a rate much lower than was practicable in the old method, rather than gratuitously, which they believed would tend to destroy the independence and efforts of the lower classes, and, at the same time, induce them to value the advantage less.

Four persons, three of them females, (one of whom by her exertions commenced the first experiment,) took and fitted up a room to contain about 70 boys, and engaged a person as master, who was sent to Manchester to learn the method practised there in the Royal Free School. On his return, the School was opened, March 1813, with seven scholars; reading, writing, and arithmetic, were to be taught, including all expenses of paper, pens, slates, lessons, &c. at 4*d.* per week each: and at this price the School was soon filled. But the master proved inadequate to the situation, and the only benefit that resulted, was a proof how ready the poor were to avail themselves of the advantages offered them, and how much might be done by a person properly qualified. In August, John Davis, a boy of 13, trained in the Manchester School, was engaged as master at a salary of 50*l.*, and came over with Edwin Perkins (a son of the conductor there) to assist in organizing the school. The scholars were classed, and the business arranged by their exertions in 10 days; and from that time, though a few difficulties occurred from a number of boys leaving the School, and some misrepresentations and prejudices amongst the new methods

by the parents, every thing assumed a face of improvement, and the School gradually filled again. It was soon found necessary to have a larger and more convenient room, and the above persons resolved to build one. They applied to the Corporation to purchase or rent vacant land, of which there was sufficient close to the town, but were refused. However, a suitable piece of ground was purchased from an individual, a school calculated to hold 220 built on a plan furnished by Mr. Perkins, and opened on the 6th of June 1814. The price was then lowered to 3*d.* per week, and the number of boys progressively increased to 200, which has been the average number for some months; there are at present 214. The School is detached from all other buildings; it is 61 feet by 43, lighted by four windows (of three lights each) on each side, and warmed in winter by an iron stove and upright flue in the centre: it is possible that in a severe winter two may be required. The desks and seats are wood, the supports stone, which was here easily obtained, durable and neat; the floor is paved, and there is a yard behind. The whole expense was about 800*l.* The Master has given great satisfaction, and has shown himself perfectly equal to conducting the business of the School: he is assisted by a younger brother, and the promoters visit it constantly. The receipts from the scholars are applied to pay the Master's salary, the purchase of quills, copy-books, coals, and other current expenses. The rewards of the Monitors at first consisted of books, knives, toys, &c. but the preference of books was so universal, that nothing else has been given lately: at Christmas last they amounted to nearly 9*l.* in value. Much improvement in the general neatness and orderly conduct of the boys is visible, as well as in their acquisitions; and very few punishments are now necessary: confinement is the severest inflicted.



## LEEDS.

### REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the ROYAL LANCASTERIAN FREE SCHOOL.

THE New School was opened in July 1812, and 500 boys admitted into it.

The Committee do not consider the communication of useful knowledge to the children of the poor as the sole, nor even the principal object, of this Institution. They hope that habits of decency, regularity, diligent attention, and proper subordination, may be formed and strengthened at the same time. They persuade themselves, that much good is likely to arise

from a strict adherence to the rule, "that the children shall attend the School on the morning and afternoon of the Sabbath-day, to proceed from thence to the Established Church, or such other places of worship as their respective parents are accustomed to attend." In conformity to this rule, about 290 have regularly attended divine service at St. Paul's, and other churches, and 210 at different dissenting chapels.

In the arrangement of the Sabbath-day, all the boys attending the same place of worship are seated together; and as each has his proper station and number, upon observing a vacancy in the desk, by referring to the book, the name of the absentee is immediately found out and noted down. On the Monday morning, a note is sent to the parents of such absentees, who are expected to give some good reason for the boys' absence. And the Committee state, with great satisfaction, that this rule having been strictly enforced, the proportion of absentees, considering the great number of boys, is generally very small.

Regulations to be observed by every Child admitted into the  
LEEDS ROYAL LANCASTERIAN FREE SCHOOL.

1. To attend School regularly by nine in the morning and by one in the afternoon.
2. To come to the School with clean hands and face, hair cut short and combed, and with clean shoes.
3. To come to School orderly and quietly, and to leave it in the same manner.
4. To avoid the company of bad boys.
5. To use no ill words or names.
6. To avoid quarrelling and contention.
7. To observe a proper solemnity when reading the Holy Scriptures.
8. To pay all due respect to parents and friends.
9. On every occasion to speak the truth.
10. To assemble at the School-Room every Sunday morning at half-past nine o'clock and afternoon at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of attending, with a Monitor appointed for the day, those places of worship where their parents usually attend.
11. Strictly to observe the Orders and the Regulations of the School; to pay proper respect to the Master in all his commands, and the Monitors who may be placed over him.

N. B. Every boy guilty of playing truant, or who does not conform to the above Regulations, will be dismissed the School. And it is particularly required, that the Parents of those children who have the privilege of attending this School, will prevent them from playing in the streets or fields on the Sabbath-day; and that they will use their utmost endeavours to impress

upon their children's minds, not only the propriety, but the necessity, there is, that these Regulations should be strictly complied with.

\*\*\* No child to be admitted into the School with any infectious disorder.

These Regulations are to be pasted up in some conspicuous part of the house of every parent who has a child educated at this School.

## LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

### SECOND REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the LEIGHTON BUZZARD LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

SINCE the period of your last anniversary, 30 boys have been admitted as day scholars, in addition to the 162 of previous standing, making the aggregate number received from the commencement, in November 1813, 192 attenders during the day; whilst 147 have participated in the advantages of the Evening School. Yet your Committee rejoice in believing, that, even to such, the portion of moral and intellectual endowments which they have acquired under this roof, will serve in some degree as a light to guide their track on the perilous and frequently embittered ocean of maturer life. Of the girls, 212 have been admitted since the commencement; and 51 have left from causes similar to those above related. Nor must the circumstance be omitted in conclusion, that the blessings of instruction were imparted in the winter evenings of the past year to 110 children, whose employments prevented their attendance in the hours of day.

Nor has the guardian care of your Committee been confined to the young in years: viewing, with an eye of anxious and tender solicitude, the situation of those who had hitherto been but unparticipating spectators of the culture bestowed on the youthful mind, they came to the unanimous determination of opening the School on Sabbath afternoons, for the admission of adults: and it is satisfactory to them to report, that 28 of this description have been already received, many of whom, at the time of their introduction, were utterly unacquainted with the elements of learning, but are now capable of reading, with tolerable accuracy, such extracts of the Holy Scriptures as have been judiciously selected for this mode of tuition. This department of the School is conducted wholly by adult persons, who voluntarily attend for that service. Thus, pausing over the reflection, that, in the space of two fleeting years, 542 individuals in our immediate vicinity have received a portion of

instruction, many of whom, it is presumed, would otherwise have continued the victims of profligacy and vice, your Committee sincerely congratulate you on that spirit of philanthropy and benevolence, whereby you have become the honoured instruments of ameliorating their condition, and of removing the film of darkness from the intellectual eye.

Those who are hiding not the talent in the earth, with which they are intrusted, but have cast it into the treasury of God, and are receiving their interest in multiplied blessings showered on their head, we would stimulate to additional exertions, adopting the generous maxim, that “nothing should be considered as done, whilst any thing remains undone.” The task may appear great, but is it not magnificent? Through the gloom, which may at times envelop the prospect, a ray of glory shines. Easy in its application—small in its expenses—swift in the advantages which triumph in its train—and recognising not, in its principle, the littleness of sectarian restriction; this System, destined, we trust, at no distant period in the futurity of time, to circumscribe the whole habitable globe, calls upon you in your own sphere, for your active support, that it may become illimitable as space, and its step free as are the winds of Heaven. Let not your bounty resemble the wild dashing tumult of a winter torrent, whose urn is dried by the burning breath of summer; let it resemble, rather, the tranquil motion of a pure and unambitious current, which, fed by a small but perpetual fountain, gladdens the valleys through which it murmurs, and in the beauty which it pours around, is both felt and seen; pouring, like the pity-tempered hand of the Samaritan, oil into the wounds of poverty and weakness. In that day, when the riches of the world shall cease to yield their wonted consolation—in that day, may you experience the merciful language of approbation,—“He hath dispersed abroad, he hath given to the poor, and his righteousness remaineth for ever.”

### LEWES.

REPORT of the STATE of the SUBSCRIPTION-SCHOOL, July 1, 1814, being the Fifth Year of the Institution.

Boys and Girls Admitted and Discharged.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Remaining July 1, 1813	—	—	199	170	369
Admitted since	—	—	65	54	119
			264	224	488



	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining and admitted from July 1, 1813, to July 1, 1814	264	224	488
Discharged in the above time	50	62	112
Remaining July 1, 1814	214	162	376
Admitted in all since July 1809	441	399	830

## In the Boys' School.

Boys.

There are now in the Eighth, or Bible Class	—	127
Seventh ditto	—	51
Sixth ditto	—	40
Fifth ditto	—	5

Total — 223

Arithmetic :—in Reduction, Rule of Three, Practice, &c.	38
Division	16
Multiplication	20
Subtraction	14
Addition	54
Combinations	27

Total — 169

About 80 boys write in copy-books.

## In the Girls' School.

Girls.

There are now in the Eighth, or Bible Class	—	86
Seventh ditto	—	36
Sixth ditto	—	28
Fifth ditto	—	10

Total — 160

Working :—Girls who have passed all the other classes, and are employed chiefly in making shirts

Marking Class	—	15
Darning ditto	—	7
Herring-Bone ditto	—	5
Button-Hole ditto	—	6
Gathering ditto	—	21
Stitching ditto	—	13
Sewing ditto	—	11
Hemming ditto	—	12

Total — 160

About 30 girls write in copy-books, and all are taught arithmetic.

## MANCHESTER.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the FREE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, held in the Dining-Room of the Exchange, MANCHESTER, October 25, 1815.

SHAKSPEARE PHILLIPS, Esq. in the Chair.

THE exercises of the boys began by reading the Sacred Scriptures, which they did in a manner which did themselves and the school the greatest credit. This was followed by spelling words of many syllables. Extempore multiplication then followed, which was not confined to the multiplication of mere integers, but the round numbers were instantly turned into pounds, shillings, and pence. The multiplier extending as far as 20 ; — the intervening numbers from that down to 12, seeming to meet no more hesitation than those below the latter. The amount in pounds, of any number of shillings mentioned, was also given spontaneously.

Reading and spelling then exercised a number of very young girls, whose average age was not more than eight years ; and whose average time in the school was not more than ten months. They acquitted themselves amazingly well indeed. Specimens of their needle-work were also exhibited, which gave the greatest satisfaction to the ladies who examined them.

Mr. Perkins' machine for the exercise of extempore arithmetic was then brought forward, and the boys were exercised ; first in the first four rules of arithmetic, and afterwards in compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, in a way that astonished and delighted the admiring audience, many of whom had no idea of extemporaneously multiplying and dividing compound numbers, by numbers higher than twelve. But to these lads any multiplier or divisor under twenty seemed as familiar as the figures 2 or 3.

To this succeeded some reading by the Monitors ; and afterwards they were exercised in practical arithmetic, in which every question was made with a relation to actual business in the real walks of life. The adroitness with which they answered the questions was astonishing, and afforded a convincing proof that by the method used in the Lancasterian School, a rapidity of calculation may be soon taught to a child, which few men, educated at however great expense, by other means, have attained.

The exhibition closed with exercising several of the boys in chronology, &c. but as this had nothing to do with the institution, which only provides instruction in reading, so that the children may be able to read their bibles, and to write, and to know enough of arithmetic to pursue the duties of life into

which it shall please Providence to call them, it could only be looked on as a proof that the Master had rewarded the cleverest of his pupils with extra attention, after the common hours of instruction were closed ; in doing which, as a ready vehicle, he had obviously employed the system of mnemonics, which affords an easy way of facilitating instruction, and of lessening the labour of learning.

The exhibition of the progress of the children being concluded, the Chairman rose and said, that a Report of the Institution had been prepared by the Committee, which Mr. David Holt, its Chairman, had kindly undertaken to read.

Mr. Holt accordingly rose, and said, before he proceeded to read the Report, he thought it would not be deemed improper, if he read a few letters out of many which had been received from children, and the parents of children who had profited by the institution, having been fully instructed in reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic, and indeed some of them in English Grammar. These letters were then read. They breathed a spirit of thankfulness for the invaluable blessing of education, which they had received ; and expressed much gratitude to the individual subscribers, who had procured their admission into the school, and to Mr. Perkins, the master, for his attention to them and their improvement when there. These letters, and the sentiments they breathed, were not brought forward as the *first fruits* of this valuable charity, but as specimens of the value set on the bounty of the subscribers, by those boys who had profited by it.

Mr. Holt read the Report.—Mr. J. E. Taylor then rose and addressed the Chairman. He anticipated the results of the system now pursued in favour of the poor by gratuitous education, which he trusted would one day be extended to all nations—when the moral improvement of the world might be imagined. The prospect, he said, was most cheering. The system would humanize the savages of the desert : for civilization would bless the whole earth, from the spread of that principle which had originated, he was proud to say, in England, where the tree of education was first planted, and where he trusted it would continue to flourish, till its grateful shade spread over the whole earth.

He alluded to the national glory of this country in her martial triumphs, but in the midst of them, he said, he could not forget that her laurels were watered with tears and blood. He would therefore, he said, rather contemplate her charities, which might, sometimes, be bestowed without the care which prudence would dictate, but which sprang from the pure benevolence of the national character. Mr. Taylor then paid some appropriate, because deserved, compliments to female

benevolence and the female character ; and recommended the Lancasterian School to the more immediate patronage of the ladies, that through their influence, in moralizing society, which was acknowledged by every one who thought upon the subject, virtue and happiness might be extended.

Mr. Shuttleworth said, he was afraid it was not in his power to add any thing in favour of education to the able Report of the Committee—to the proof of its efficacy which had been exhibited by the objects of the charity before the company—and to the eloquent speech of his friend Mr. Taylor. He said, he should not have presented himself to the notice of the meeting, if there was no other consideration before it than that of the general advantages of education, or the efficacy of the system which was made use of in the institution. The display which had been made ought not to abstract us from the means by which that display had been produced, and by which the visible good resulting from the institution might be perpetuated. He said, he regarded the education of the poor as the most important claim that was ever made on the native sympathies of the heart ; and he felt happy, in the fullest confidence, that the claim would be regarded ; for it rested on the most substantial grounds ;—on its general purposes,—which needed not a single argument of support ;—and on its power to effect them. He would not, he said, detain the company by eulogizing education, or in encountering prejudice against it, for that was banished. A general conviction of its importance was now firmly rooted in the public mind, and it was now able to withstand any opposition, unshaken as the mountain rock.

The wide-spreading interest which every one was taking in favour of education, was evinced all over Europe. All the past improvements of the world have been always attributed to the diffusion of knowledge by the wise and good ; and for the future improvements, they look to the same source. He likened the light of knowledge to the Pillar of Fire in the Desert, which lights nations to escape from the degradation into which ignorance had precipitated them. Mr. S. drew an animated picture, in which he contrasted man in a state of wild barbarism, unenlightened by the divine ray which develops the latent intellect of man—when every impulse is that of ferocity and selfishness—and having no restraining sentiment within—he is depraved without being conscious of his own depravity.--Opposed to such a state of degradation, he turned to man educated and matured in all the excellencies of which his nature is capable : when connected with society, he is capable of enjoying and adding to the refinements which make life truly valuable. The advantages of education, he said, however great, had been

till lately too much circumscribed ; but those who had been blessed with education, had shone with greater brightness, from the ignorance which surrounded them, like spots of azure on a clouded sky. But without being charged with visionary expectations, Mr. Shuttleworth said, he looked forward to the time when the advantages of education would be universal. The spirit which runs throughout all ranks of society promises the blessing ; and the most respectable of its class had exhibited a zeal so glowing and so steady, that every thing desirable was to be hoped from it. They feel that ignorance is the greatest evil ; and they deem it an object of the first importance to remove it. He rejoiced, he said, that feelings like these were felt by all, since he could draw attention to the wants of the Society in the confidence of seeing them supplied ; for he was sure that the institution they were met to support, was the first which this or any other country could boast, whether the magnitude of the design or the admirable and successful application of the system were considered. But on this part of the subject, he said, it would be superfluous to dwell, as so short a space of time had elapsed since the proficiency and attainments of the scholars had so distinctly spoken in praise of both the design and the system. But he thought it right to advert to the advantages which, though obvious to reflection, were not visible to the eye — the example which those children who were then educated were capable of affording to succeeding generations. The successful example we had just witnessed, he said, ought not to be looked on as the end of our views, but as a prelude of a brighter æra—as the day-spring of intellect, which, at some future time, would shine out with the fullest beam of splendour, when the energies and capacity of man will be called into action, and his feelings will be corrected by the influence of that general spread of the blessings of education, which he trusted might be looked for at no very distant period.

Mr. David Holt then said, he wished to call the attention of the meeting to a most grateful subject, that of the high honour conferred on the institution by the continued notice and patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, from whom, he said, he had that morning, as chairman of the Committee, received a most handsome letter ; in which His Royal Highness expresses his pleasure on hearing of the continued zeal on the part of the friends to the education of the poor in this town ; and repeats his assurances, that he has the prosperity of the institution closely at his heart. His Royal Highness goes on further to state, that he regrets extremely that it was not in his power to avail himself of the Anniversary Meeting, to pay a visit to Manchester, a pleasure which, he



says, he shall not lose sight of ; and that when he can put it in practice, his first object will be to visit a school, the prosperity of which, from the fullest conviction of its vital importance, he has often in recollection.

This communication of the sentiments of His Royal Highness was received as it ought to be by the Meeting. Every one seemed duly sensible of the honour done to the supporters of the Lancasterian School, by so handsome an avowal of a coinciding opinion of its value ; and every one felt proud of the honour of associating with His Royal Highness in a work which is gratifying to the best propensities of our nature, inasmuch as it affords the best grounded hope of ameliorating the condition, by rescuing from the curse of ignorance, of a greater body of our fellow-creatures than can be done by any other possible means, at a hundred times the sum annually expended in the support of the Royal Lancasterian School. It is needless to say, that approbation of the condescension of His Royal Highness was marked with loudly expressed applause ; nor that an ardent wish pervaded every one present, that at some early day they might have the honour and the happiness of showing a tribute of respect to the Royal Patron of the Institution they were that day met to aid.

Mr. Holt stated, that about four hundred pounds per annum was the amount of the expense of the charity ; for which sum, from eight to nine hundred children were educated. This is something under ten shillings each : which must be thought a very trifling amount, when the acquirements, which the company had seen, are considered, compared with the recollection of the sum it costs us, as parents, to educate our own children.

## NEWBURY.

The FIFTH REPORT of the LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, addressed to the Subscribers at the Annual Meeting, May 5, 1815.

It is a circumstance which must afford the Subscribers the highest gratification, on this the Fifth Anniversary of their Meeting, to receive the subjoined information of the present state of the School.

The successive enumerations of the scholars are as under :—

Year.		Scholars.
1811	..	156
1812	..	121
1813	..	133
1814	..	165
1815	..	210

This increasing enumeration is an infallible proof that there are advantages connected with this plan of education, which come home to the hearts and bosoms of mankind. The present set of scholars have, with very few exceptions, commenced their education in the School, and been brought up on the plan of instruction adopted in it.

Arrived at this point, your Committee look back with astonishment at the period when there existed objections to the instruction of the poor. The opposition founded on these grounds, which this Establishment had to encounter at its formation, is passed away as a shadow, and a thing forgotten; and it is with difficulty believed that it could ever have had an existence.

Other prejudices will, we trust, have not much longer duration. If, as it has been remarked, and your Committee trust and believe truly remarked,—that the general conduct of the youth of this town has improved since the establishment of the schools for general education, we trust that this fact will have its weight in contributing to their removal.

If, however, there still remains in the minds of well-disposed people, an opinion that either the object or the tendency of this Institution is inimical to the Church of England, your Committee have still to offer this triumphant fact, that of the children who compose the school at present, 114 are members of the Establishment; and that, on the average, 70 attend its public worship under the superintendence of the Master, who is also a member of the same; and, during the last Lent, 33 have said their Catechism to the Rector. The remainder are, of course, members of different Dissenting Societies; but there has not come to the knowledge of your Committee, either collectively or individually, any one instance wherein this promiscuous union has caused the least dissension or complaint.

Your Committee have further to observe, what, perhaps, is not so generally known as they could wish, that the school has been for some time opened on Sundays, and is not only attended by those boys who are, or have been, educated at the school, but by youths of a more advanced age, whose avocations do not permit them to attend during the week; and it may be useful information to those parents or masters, who wish to take advantage of this arrangement, that nothing more is requisite for youths of this description to be gratuitously admitted into the school, than to present themselves to the Masters on Sundays. This plan combines the advantages of a Weekly with the Sunday School.

Your Committee have the further gratification in communicating to the Subscribers, that a place, admirably adapted for the purpose, having been procured at an adequate rent, a

school for girls on the same plan will be opened on the 24th of June.

It ought to be particularly noticed also in this place, that a poor lad of the name of Thomas Holmes, who in consequence of the accidental loss of his left hand had become a burthen to this parish, was, on the suggestion of some friends to this Establishment, after receiving some instructions in your school, sent for a short time to the Borough Road to perfect himself in the plan, from whence he was removed by the recommendation of the Patrons of that Institution to Gloucester, where he now superintends a very large school on the same principles.

Your Committee conclude by expressing a hope, that the Public will interest themselves in the schools which are every where establishing; and they have no doubt but the cause of instruction will advance, and that ere long we shall see fulfilled the pious wish of our afflicted monarch, and "every poor man in the kingdom will be able to read his Bible."

### NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE School in Newport goes on well, particularly the boys' school. The children are in an improving state: the numbers have averaged for the last year about 320.

In conducting the affairs of the school, the Master found considerable difficulty in ascertaining the absentees by the methods recommended. At length a plan was struck out, which most completely meets this difficulty with very little trouble, and which does not require any attention from the Master. Supposing that it may be generally useful to the system, I beg leave to inform you of its nature.

It consists of a nine-inch board placed against the wall of the school-room, about four feet above the floor. On this board are placed numbers, from one to the utmost number which the school can take: the numbers are placed at about six inches apart; each boy is taught his number when he comes to school. Over and under each number is a nail, on which is hung a piece of board two inches square, with the corresponding number upon it. The whole is made thus:

<u>1</u>	•	2	•	3	•	4, &c.
•		<u>2</u>				

When the boy comes to school, he goes to his number, say No. 1; he finds the small board at the top, and moves it to the bottom, as is seen at No. 2. At an hour before dismissing the children, a boy takes the numbers which are not moved, which are the absentees, and enters them in a book kept for that purpose. At the same time that he takes the numbers, the boy moves the boards down. In the afternoon, each boy moves his number up, when a similar process takes place. We have adopted this method for some time past, and find it to answer perfectly well, and to be a great saving of time.

### NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

As the time draws near for the General Meeting of the Society to hear the Reports of Country Schools, I now take the liberty of laying before you the present state of the Newport British School, which, I trust, will not be uninteresting.

This school was finished building the 1st of October 1814; but the Committee being disappointed in several applications for assistance made to noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and the donations and subscriptions in hand being inadequate to defray even the expenses of building the school-room, the Committee were under the painful necessity of postponing the opening of the school until March in this year. For some time after this determination, the prospect of eventual success was sufficiently gloomy, until by the most liberal donation of the President and Patron, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M. P. of one hundred pounds, and the active exertions and assistance of the Vice-Patron, John H. Moggridge, Esq. Richard and John Harford, Esqrs. Vice-Presidents, and other subscribers and friends to the Institution, the cloud was dispersed.

The school was opened the 28th day of March 1815, when 133 boys were admitted between the ages of 6 and 12. The following is the Report of the number of children in the various classes at this present time :—

8th class	78	Arithmetic	..	50	
7th ditto	9	Writing on Paper		39	
6th ditto	13	Admitted since the commence-			
5th ditto	7	ment	..	..	178
4th ditto	18	Dismissed and left	..	18	
3d ditto	16				
2d ditto	11				160
1st ditto	8				

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160 Present Total.



Methodists 75—English Independents 20—Welch Independents 30—Established Church 30—Baptists 5.

On Friday the 13th of October a most respectable meeting of friends to the Newport British School was held in that town, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M. P. Patron and President of the Institution, in the chair. After a very animated address from John H. Moggridge of Lanrumney, Esq. Sir Charles Morgan said, that few circumstances in his life had afforded him greater satisfaction than what he had that day witnessed. The decent cleanly appearance and respectful demeanour, and the improvement the children had made in useful learning, were such as authorized him to consider them as likely to be so many valuable members added to society. The Honourable Baronet concluded an highly appropriate speech, by assuring the Meeting, that he felt happy in having assisted in establishing so admirable an Institution; and announced his intention of seconding the views of his amiable daughters, who were then present, and who had expressed a wish that this excellent charity might be consummated by a similar establishment for girls, by another donation of one hundred pounds for this purpose.—The cordial thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr. James Ward the master, for his unremitted attention to the duties of the school, and zealous endeavours to promote the improvement of the boys committed to his care. The Meeting then broke up, having previously witnessed the happy countenances of the children while partaking of an excellent dinner provided for them by the truly benevolent Patron and President of the Institution.

### NORTHAMPTON.

Extract from the THIRD REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

*“ And we would cause, as we very easily may by God’s help, all the youth that now are of the English nation to be put to learning; and that they should be set about no other business till they first well know how to read English.”*—Alfred the Great.

*“ I hope the time is not far distant, when every poor person in my dominions will be able to read his Bible.”*

George the Third.

THE simple facts of an *increase* of scholars and a *decrease* of debt, necessarily anticipate, and indeed supersede any formal declaration of, the prosperity of the Institution. Your Com-



nittee cannot, however, in justice, withhold their renewed testimony to the vigilant attention of the Master, and the unremitting exertions of their invaluable auxiliary, the *Penny Society*.

280 boys in attendance.

From 200 to 240 boys attend every day.

87 boys write in copy-books.

86 boys cypher.

24 boys are taught grammar.

82 boys have been promoted to the 1st Class.

40	—	—	2d do.
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43	—	—	3d do.
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44	—	—	4th do.
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25	—	—	5th do.
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3	—	—	6th do.
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237

43 boys have not been promoted; all or greater part are lately come.

16 boys who have not been promoted are in the first or sand class.

#### General Sunday-School.

202 boys in attendance.

100 girls ditto.

From 230 to 270 attend at a time.

70 applicants waiting for admission.

An Account of the Adult School, which was opened February 12, 1815, with 57 Males and 70 Females.

47 males in attendance.

98 females ditto.

From 70 to 100 attend at a time.

110 males admitted since the school began.

152 females ditto.

The Girls' School was opened 1st March 1815 with 106 scholars.

248 girls in attendance.

From 160 to 200 girls attend at a time.

18 girls write in copy-books, and cypher.

127 girls have been promoted to the 1st Class.

40	—	—	2d do.
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15	—	—	3d do.
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182

66 girls have not been removed.

5 girls who have not been removed are in the first class.

316 girls have been admitted since the school was opened.

## NORTH-STREET, CITY ROAD.

ROYAL INSTITUTION for the Education of the Poor upon the BRITISH SYSTEM, for One Thousand Children, of all Religious Denominations, in the Wards of Aldersgate, Bassishaw, Coleman-Street, and Cripplegate; the Parishes of St. Luke and of Shoreditch, Middlesex: under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the DUKE of KENT.

DURING the last year 1150 boys have been admitted to the school, and 735 boys now remain. Of those admitted, 510 boys were wholly uninstructed: and of 489 boys which were withdrawn from the school by their parents to be placed in useful employments, 305 had been taught to read and write; and the remaining 184 had been instructed not only in reading and writing, but in the first four rules of arithmetic.

## NORWICH.

REPORT of the Committee of the NORWICH LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL for Boys, ordered to be printed by a General Meeting of Subscribers, October the 4th, 1815.

IMPRESSED with the great importance of this Institution to the public improvement, the Committee have great satisfaction in reporting its continued advancement and increasing usefulness. They are happy to state that it still meets with undiminished support, and flatter themselves that a foundation is now laid for a permanent establishment, which (in conjunction with others similar in their object, though less extended in their operation) will afford to the lower classes of society in this city, without exception, the invaluable privilege of adequate instruction in the necessary branches of useful learning. The management of the School under the present Master appears also entitled to the approbation of its supporters, and to be attended with proportionate success in the improvement of the children under his care. The following statement will show that the number of scholars has continued without any material diminution from that of former years,

Number of boys in the School, Aug. 1, 1814 - - 339  
 Discharged within the year - - - - - 177

162

Admitted - - - - - 178

Number of boys now upon the School list - - - 340

Of the boys that have left the School during the last year,

101 are entered into various employments.

29 removed to different Charity Schools.

33 have left Norwich.

6 removed to other Schools.

6 expelled.

2 dead.

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177

Of the number that remain in the School, 193 read the Scriptures—186 learn arithmetic—and 138 write in books.

The following statement exhibits the different classes into which the boys have been admitted, and from which they have been dismissed, on their entering or leaving the School :

Admitted.		Dismissed.	
First, or lowest class	- 46	First, or lowest class	- 0
Second - - - -	- 33	Second - - - -	- 2
Third - - - -	- 31	Third - - - -	- 11
Fourth - - - -	- 13	Fourth - - - -	- 24
Fifth - - - -	- 33	Fifth - - - -	- 32
Sixth - - - -	- 19	Sixth - - - -	- 28
Seventh and Eighth	- 3	Seventh and Eighth	- 80
<hr/>		<hr/>	
178		177	

Through the kind offices of some friends to this Institution, three boys have been bound out apprentices to different trades, with a premium of ten pounds each.

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## OSWESTRY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

### OSWESTRY.

THE Girls' School (on the British System, established 1810), consisting of 151 scholars, is held in the Town-Hall.

The Boys' School—71 scholars.

A Sunday-School is also kept on the British System, in the Chapel of the House of Industry.

## WHITTINGTON

SCHOOLS, established 1809.—Boys' School-room, 53 feet by 19—fifty scholars.

Girls' School-room, 50 feet by 20—fifty-six scholars.

## FELTON

SCHOOL-ROOM, 35 feet by 20—eighty-eight scholars.

## ST. MARTIN'S

FEMALE SCHOOL, supported by Viscountess Dungannon—twenty scholars.

## SCLATTYN:

THE School-room was built in 1811—37 feet by 22 inside: it is the most complete in the district, and may serve as a model for building School-rooms.

The education of the poor has been greatly forwarded in this district by the Rev. C. A. A. Lloyd, Rector of Whittington, by whose zealous exertions many Schools have been established; and the British and Foreign School Society supplied with several well qualified young school-masters.

## PLYMOUTH-DOCK

## PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR POOR BOYS.

THE following is a short abstract of the present state of the School:

## Reading.

Read the Bible very well	.	.	.	.	123
Ditto tolerably	.	.	.	.	50
Read the Testament very well	.	.	.	.	36
In monosyllables	.	.	.	.	41
Total	.	.	.	.	250

## Writing.

All the boys can write—two thirds of them very well.

Cyphering.			
In the first four rules of Arithmetic	.	.	110
In Reduction	.	.	11
Rule of Three	.	.	3
Practice	.	.	1
Fractional Arithmetic	.	.	5
			<hr/>
			130
Not in Cyphering	.	.	120
			<hr/>
Total	.	.	250

Since August 1812, thirty-seven have left the School, having been placed out as apprentices, or otherwise employed; five have been withdrawn by their friends, two have quitted the town, one has died, and six have been expelled.

Extract from the Second Annual Report.

If there be any in this town who still doubt the efficacy or utility of these Institutions, the Committee earnestly, and most respectfully, invite them to an inspection of the Dock Lancastrian School. They will there witness the extraordinary spectacle of reading, writing, and spelling, conjointly learnt at one and the same moment. They will there see one hundred and twenty boys, self-controlled (if the expression may be allowed), docile, and orderly; every one constantly occupied from the moment of entering the school, to that of leaving it, not by the power of coercion, but by the power of a system, of which every boy feels himself to be an important part; a system in which he is emulous of distinguishing himself, and rendering himself worthy of the rewards, which, in these schools, are the substitutes of rods and scourges. They will see this little multitude assemble without clamour, and arrange themselves in their respective destinations, without confusion; they will see the whole body, like a community of bees, acting, as if by the impulse of instinct, in one common work; they will see an infant (a boy only eleven years of age) controlling and directing this assemblage of boys (which he does in the occasional absence of the Master) with the most perfect ease and effect; and if, in the contemplation of all this, they see nothing to admire and approve, the Committee do not know either their own hearts or those of their countrymen!

Extract from the Third Annual Report.

The last year will be a distinguished feature in the annals of the Institution. The Committee are proud to record, that after the very liberal subscriptions which first created this establish-



ment, on a second appeal to the generosity of the town, notwithstanding that the pressure of the times bore so heavily upon all classes of the community, yet was no hand withheld from contributing to increase the efficacy of the Institution. To raise a sum sufficient to enable the Committee to extend its benefits in a more than two-fold degree was, as it were, but the work of a moment. If there be any service of man acceptable to his Creator, surely it must be that of endeavouring to preserve from destruction a portion of the noblest of his works—of rescuing from the darkness of sensual debasement that radiant and intellectual spark which was intended to light us to Heaven! It is the exercise of this lofty privilege that we are this day assembled to commemorate; nor let it be forgotten that with an exercise so grateful to our best feelings, our duty is intimately interwoven; for surely if that society which requires the obedience of its members, neglects to instruct them in those duties, the knowledge of which they can obtain from no other source, they cannot with justice punish their misconduct.

Extract from the Fourth Annual Report.

It is undoubtedly by Associations of this nature that many of the evils of life are alleviated, and it would almost seem that Providence had permitted the existence of those evils, in order to afford a noble exercise for the generous feelings of our nature; thus uniting us more firmly to each other by the reciprocal bonds of benevolence and gratitude. But, perhaps, of all the charitable institutions which so eminently distinguish this country, none will be found of such comprehensive effect and utility as institutions of this nature; whose operation is not temporary, but permanent—not affording the precarious assistance of an hour or a day, but operating upon the whole career of life. The man whom unmerited misfortune has reduced to indigence, who is dragged from a dependent and disconsolate family to the horrors of a prison; the unhappy victims suffering under diseases, from which they have not the power of relieving themselves; the widow who, in the wane of life, deprived of her relatives, and enfeebled by age, beholds penury and want assailing her weary hours;—these are objects that every feeling heart is eager to relieve; but is not the orphan, without protector or friend—is not the child whose parents, either from indigence or neglect, suffer him to wander unguarded, and exposed to all the dangers of ignorance and profligacy, a still greater object of commiseration? Men may struggle against affliction, and may exhibit the superior virtues of resignation and fortitude, in submitting to their lot; but the

helplessness of infancy appeals to all the tender feelings of the heart, and has an irresistible claim upon our kindness.

The testimony of all ages concurs in proving that, in proportion as the people have been ignorant, they have been enslaved and degenerate. Ignorance and vice are, proverbially, concomitants : but need we appeal to past ages, when we have before our eyes, even in our own country, living corroboration of this great truth ?

It has been apprehended by some that instruction may have a tendency to make the lower classes of society discontented with their situations in life ; but such a notion is not only contrary to all experience, but a gross libel on human nature. That men should be discontented by being admitted to the *enjoyment of a privilege*, and satisfied *under the privation of it*, is too paradoxical and too absurd to obtain credence from any reasonable mind. In a country like England, such a doctrine is peculiarly odious. What ! shall our ancestors have defied persecution, and even death, in order to preserve the personal liberty of the subject inviolate, and the great privilege of equal laws, and shall we say to the body, Be free ! but to the nobler mind, Be enslaved ! Such gross absurdity, surely, can never be tolerated by Englishmen. It is a glorious distinction of our free and enlightened government, that they can despise, as unworthy of their countrymen, the blind and indiscriminating adulation of an ignorant people, and nobly depend upon the allegiance of those who are blessed with knowledge and understanding.

Thus much for the *policy* of keeping men ignorant ; but if we inquire into the *cruelty* of shutting out a large portion of the community from all participation in the blessings of knowledge, our hearts must condemn the unnatural interdiction. It is a direct violation of that benign principle of the Gospel—“ Do as you would be done unto ;” for there are not many to be found, unless hardened in guilt, who acquiesce, without murmuring, in the deplorable privations of ignorance.

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### PORTSEA.

Extract from the Report of the LANCASTERIAN INSTITUTION in the Island of PORTSEA, read to the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, October 6, 1815.

#### REPORT, &c.

THE progress of knowledge is slow, and often imperceptible ; and, like the progress of vegetation, is best observed by comparison.

Let us, for the sake of showing how knowledge has advanced, glance for a moment at the nations of antiquity.

The Roman people, in point of knowledge, were but little superior to the Egyptians; nor can more be said of the people at large of the most famous of the Grecian states. Whatever were the sentiments of the learned, they were confined, comparatively, to a few individuals; the mass of the people continued in brutal ignorance; and whilst the Egyptians deified the crocodile, or a bull, or worshipped the dogs of Diana, the Romans and the Greeks, equally idolatrous, adored the goddess herself.

If, without stopping to observe the barbarism of our own country at the earliest period of its history, when the most horrible and sanguinary rites were practised in the name of religion, when human sacrifices were offered up to the divinities of the Druids;—if, instead of dwelling on this terrible superstition which the Romans abolished, we pass on to the period of the fall of the Roman empire, we arrive at an æra when Europe, inundated by the fierce barbarians of the North, the Goths, the Heruli, the Vandals, and the Huns, and other innumerable tribes, became a scene of desolation, and of every possible calamity, and was overspread with darkness throughout.

During a long succession of ages, what do we behold but rapine, devastation, and blood, extreme credulity, the most senseless superstition, and slavery in the most abject form? If we occasionally obtain a glimpse of that light which was now hidden from the world, it is only to render the darkness that prevailed the more visible. It was such as might have been felt, and from it proceeded the most strange and monstrous things imaginable. True religion was almost every where extinguished, and in its place a tremendous leviathan-like power arose, which uniting in itself both spiritual and temporal dominion, cannot be contemplated, even at present, without horror and astonishment.

It is well known, as related by Robertson, that persons of the highest rank, and in the most eminent stations, could not read or write; that many of the clergy did not understand the breviary they were obliged to recite, and that some of them could scarcely read it. Many charters, granted by persons of the highest rank, are preserved, from which it appears that they could not subscribe their names, and many dignified ecclesiastics were unable to subscribe the canons of the councils in which they sat as members. In the time of Alfred it was the subject of complaint, that from the Humber to the Thames, there was not a priest who understood the liturgy in his mother tongue, or who could translate the easiest piece of Latin; and

that from the Thames to the sea, the ecclesiastics were still more ignorant; yet the clergy were the only persons who possessed any knowledge of literature.

When we cast a view back on these benighted times, and compare them with a subsequent and more enlightened period, the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the difference appears to be immense. Schools for the instruction of youth in the lower departments of literature are now so numerous, they are become so much a part of the settled order and mechanism of society, that, being thus common, we are apt to regard them with too little interest, for want of considering, at the same time, their utility and importance. The observation is equally applicable to the article of paper and to printing. What processes are more simple than the manufacturing the one, and effecting the other? But intimately connected as they are with the interests and happiness of mankind, and the well-being and freedom of states, can we or ought we to regard them without emotion, seeing the incalculable good they have produced; or without something like enthusiasm in the contemplation of the services that are yet to be expected from them? It was from the establishment of schools or seminaries of learning in the unlettered ages, that light at length broke out in Europe; and it has been by the increase and multiplication of these institutions, that her states have attained to that degree of civilization which so eminently distinguishes her from the other parts of the habitable world. England and Scotland have by these means acquired such an elevation in the scale of nations, that the history of their respective literary institutions, of their schools of every description, in all their connexions and dependencies, and of their immediate and more remote consequences, would be a general history of the two countries in respect to whatever materially pertains to their permanent welfare. Shall we then change our course, or shall we not rather continue it with grateful satisfaction and redoubled ardour?

It is now our duty to report the state of the Institution committed to our superintendence, and the circumstances respecting it that have occurred during the past year.

It is with pleasure that we have to communicate that the Girls' School, for the formation of which many of the Subscribers, as well as your Committee, were naturally anxious, was completed by the end of the last year; and opened for the reception of the children on the 7th of January. It is fitted up for the instruction of 80, and was filled almost immediately. If we were to give scope to our feelings in regard to the interest that has been manifested by the Ladies' Committee, and particularly by some of its members, in the establishment



and regulation of the school, we should fear that by offending that delicacy, which, shunning public observation, delights to do good unseen, we should be in danger of weakening the motives which have inspired so much attention to the subject. The kind solicitude that has been uniformly and unremittingly evinced, to place the School upon the best possible footing, has been attended with great success ; and we are happy to have to add, from all the testimonies we have been able to collect, that the present Mistress of the School is perfectly qualified, in every respect, for the situation she has been appointed to fill. The number of girls at present in the school is seventy-seven, and their decent and orderly behaviour and appearance must be gratifying to every observer. We trust that the liberality of Subscribers will enable your Committee to enlarge this part of the Institution, by adding a new room or wing to the building.

Since the reduction of the size of the original school-room, for the purpose of making the Girls' School, the number of boys upon the establishment has been about 200. The number received into the establishment since its commencement, Sept. 21, 1812, amounts to 541, of which 50 have been admitted during the present year. Since the last Report, many of the boys in the upper classes have quitted the School, qualified to enter upon the next stage of life, with advantage to themselves and the community, and this through the means of the Institution alone. This circumstance, we must observe, has in some degree affected the School by the deficiency it has produced in able Monitors ; but we trust that by the exertions and diligence of the Master, in qualifying other boys, the inconvenience will be speedily remedied.

### READING.

At the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the **READING LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL**, held at the Town-Hall, Thursday the 30th of March, 1815,

J. B. MONCK, Esq. in the Chair,

A Report of the progress of the Institution was read.

To the Patrons and Subscribers of the Reading Lancastrian School the following Report (as to the condition of the Institution, and its beneficial consequences,) is submitted by the Committee of Management.

IN the first place, we beg leave to congratulate you, and every well-wisher to the improvement of the youth in the lower ranks of society, on the numbers that still continue to derive



instruction from this establishment. On this head the account transmitted to us by the present Master will furnish some very interesting particulars.

#### Master's Report.

287 poor children have been admitted into the School from the 1st of January 1814 to the 31st of December following.

51 have left the School for various employments, after having made the usual progress in the different classes,

19 have been removed to other Schools.

2 expelled for bad attendance,

1 dead.

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73

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214 remain in the School.

#### Progress in Reading and Spelling.

160 have learned to read the Bible.

40 have also learned to read the New Testament.

N. B. This number, at different times, form our 6th, 7th, and 8th classes, consequently all able to spell words of two, three, and five syllables.

87 are now making good improvement in spelling words of two to eight letters.

#### Progress in Writing.

163 have learned to write a plain (indeed some a very good) hand.

N. B. This number forms our two senior classes.

124 are now learning to write.

#### Progress in Arithmetic.

190 out of the whole number of boys have learnt to cypher, from Simple Addition to Practice inclusive.

(Signed)

WM. GATWARD, Master.

Jan. 1815.

If there be any thing that advantageously distinguishes this age from preceding ages, it is the great attention that has been paid to the education of youth, formed on a basis which can alone render the superstructure either useful or safe; on that of early religious impressions. By this means, while the faculties of the head are sharpened, and the skill of the hand is improved, the heart is not neglected, but has daily access to those inestimable treasures contained in the Bible.

It is impossible not to observe, that by the blessing of the Almighty, it has been in the midst of the most desolating

wars, and of fury poured forth among nations, that this noiseless but powerful engine of moral improvement has been suffered to spring up in this country, and to make its way upon the Continent.

Perhaps among the fruits of Institutions like the present, may be found the best correctives for the unbridled lusts and passions of our nature ; and it may not be too much to expect, that even mad ambition and false glory may at length experience the most effectual check from the progress of true civilization, which consists not only in the knowledge of God's word, but in habits of early obedience to it.

At all events, the more enlightened the people are made, the more respect they are likely to have for themselves and to receive from others ; and to rescue a large portion of our fellow-creatures not only from vice and folly, but from contempt and neglect, is a consideration sufficient to animate all our endeavours. If we look forward with an eye of hope, the prospect is most cheering, and if we look backwards and refer to experience, the retrospect is no less consoling and satisfactory.

Many are the children who received in this School the rudiments of their education, that are now filling most usefully various situations in life as servants and in other capacities. It is, we believe, a just observation, and, if just, most important to be known and kept in remembrance, that among the many unhappy criminals who are yearly convicted at the bar of justice, not one has been found who had received the benefit of education at one of these Institutions. What an instructive lesson does this fact hold out to us ! and how striking a proof is afforded by it, that prevention is better than punishment !

In the course of the past year we have experienced a loss in the resignation of our School-Master, Mr. Higgins, with whom we had all so much reason to be satisfied, and who left us (for a situation more advantageous to himself) in the most friendly and affectionate manner. By the kind recommendation, however, of the British and Foreign School Society, Mr. Gatward has been appointed our present Master, and we are happy to say, that he not only leaves us nothing to regret, but gives promise even of increased activity and attention to his various and laborious duties.

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### ROCHESTER.

Extract from the REPORT of the UNION FREE SCHOOL, TROY-TOWN, ROCHESTER.

THE Committee have the pleasure to state that this Institu-

tion has been very flourishing during the last year, in the course of which 153 boys have left the School, most of them to seek their bread by industry, 123 of whom could, from the instruction that has been afforded them, read, write in join-hand, and had commenced arithmetic.

The Boys' School is now quite full, i. e. 180 (and several supernumeraries are on the books waiting for admission) : the whole write on slates, 66 write join-hand on paper, 88 are practising the first four rules of arithmetic, and 125 read the Scriptures.

Your Committee think it right to call your attention to one circumstance, which they consider reflects great credit on the Master, (who, it may be recollected, is a very young man,) and which will not, it is thought, be found in any other School on a similar plan in England. Fourteen boys who were quite ignorant of arithmetic when they entered the School, have passed the first four rules, and are now actually practising in Reduction, the Rule of Three, and Practice ; and a class of 56 boys are learning grammar ; the boys very readily appropriate their reward-money to the purchase of the necessary books.

Your Committee also with great pleasure call your attention to the Girls' School, which is now likewise quite full, i. e. 100 ; and several waiting their turn for admission.

The regulations of this School, as before reported, are continued : the mornings being devoted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which branches their progress is satisfactory ; the whole write on slates, 25 write join-hand on paper, 25 are learning arithmetic, and 59 read the Scriptures. The afternoons are spent in needle-work, under the immediate superintendence of the Ladies' Committee ; and 20 girls are able to make shirts, 17 can mark the alphabet, and the rest are in a progressive state.

Both Schools are composed of children whose parents are of different religious persuasions, and we consider that the broad and liberal basis on which these schools are established, is conducive to great good in removing religious prejudice ; the children of persons of the Established Church, Protestant Dissenters of various sects, and Catholics, are now receiving the blessings of education under one roof. No creed is taught ; the children read their Bibles ; and it is left to *Him* whose prerogative it is, to influence their understandings with its all-important truths.

Rules and Orders to be observed by Parents whose Children are admitted to Troy-Town School.

First.—The children must attend School at nine o'clock in the morning, and one in the afternoon, and not be absent on

any pretence whatever, leave and sickness excepted. For absence, late attendance morning and afternoon, or improper behaviour in School, they are usually kept after School hours.

Second.—If any children should be guilty of lying, swearing, or truant playing, they will be punished at the discretion of the Committee.

Third.—The children must be provided, at their friends' expense, with a slate, which may be obtained at the School under the regular price. One penny per month will be required to provide them with a pencil and pencil-case.

Fourth.—The children's hair must be cut close to the head, also their hats properly slung. By sending one penny, when requested, their hair will be cut at School.

Fifth.—The children must attend at the School-room every Lord's day morning at ten o'clock.

N. B. If the above rules are not strictly attended to, the Master or Mistress must suspend the child until the next Committee Meeting, when you must attend to have them re-entered, or the vacancy will be filled up.

## SHEFFIELD.

Extract from the SIXTH REPORT of the SHEFFIELD LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, June 21, 1815.

THE total number of boys admitted since the commencement in 1809, is 3,108, of whom 590 now remain. How many of these thousands would have been without mental and religious instruction, if this Institution had not existed, is known only to Him who put it into your hearts to support it; but reflect how much happiness you have conferred, how many crimes you may have prevented. It has been very gratifying to us, to receive the numerous expressions of thankfulness which have been conveyed by the parents of children educated here, for the improvement they have made.

The Girls' School is nearly fitted up, and will be opened in a few weeks.

Two young men were trained here in the year 1813—14, for the office of School-Masters, at Birmingham and Colebrook Dale. The Sheffield School will ever be ready to extend a knowledge of the plan, by giving the like opportunity to others who may wish to learn it. Mr. Hall, once a Sub-Tutor here, has the management of a very flourishing Lancasterian Institution at Northampton.

There are at present on the lists 594 boys.

14	are in the.....	1st class.
112	.....	2nd
88	.....	3rd
56	.....	4th
61	.....	5th
60	.....	6th
78	.....	7th
125	.....	8th

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594

82 boys write in copy-books, and the whole of the 8th class learn to cypher, several of whom are in the Rule of Three.

The weekly examination of the boys respecting their attendance at places of public worship, is continued, and the average number of absentees does not exceed twelve.

Since Midsummer 159 new scholars have been admitted, making the total number since the commencement of the Institution, 3267.

Oct. 5, 1815.

## SHREWSBURY.

### REPORT OF THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

#### Reading and Spelling.

CLASS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
1—Alphabet . . . . .	6	7
2—2 letters . . . . .	6	18
3—3 do . . . . .	10	8
4—4 do . . . . .	4	11
5—5 and 6 do . . . . .	9	9
6—2 syllables . . . . .	12	8
7—3 do . . . . .	20	6
8—Testament . . . . .	20	16
9—Bible . . . . .	47	18
10—Select. &c. . . . .	38	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total 172	126
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From the sixth class to the tenth, they are able to write the words dictated to them;—about seventy boys write on paper.



## Arithmetic.

				BOYS.
Combinations	.	.	.	30—30
Simple	{	Addition	.	20
		Subtraction	.	10
		Multiplication	.	6
		Division	.	4—40
Compound	{	Addition	.	5
		Subtraction	.	6
		Multiplication	.	0
		Division	.	2—13
Acct. Books	{	Reduction	.	6
		Rule of Three	.	8
		Practice	.	1
		Interest, &c.	.	3—18
				<u>101</u>
Admitted since Oct. 12, 1812	.	.		395 boys.
				<u>401 girls.</u>
				<u>796</u>

## Needlework.

Turning down paper	.	.	.	3
Hemming	.	.	.	19
Turning down double seam	.	.	.	6
Sewing up and felling	.	.	.	9
Backstitching	.	.	.	26
Gathering and sewing on	.	.	.	9
Herringbone	.	.	.	8
Button-holes	.	.	.	4
Ilet-holes	.	.	.	2
Frilling	.	.	.	5
Making buttons	.	.	.	1
Darning	.	.	.	7
Sam-cloth	.	.	.	7
Working for themselves	.	.	.	20
Total				<u>126</u>

## Attendance on Sundays.

BOYS.				
St. Chadd's Sunday-School	}	(Church)	.	47
St. Mary's ditto			.	2
Shrewsbury General ditto		(Methodists)	.	47
Swan-Hill (Independents)	.	.	.	38
Dog-Lane	}	(Baptist)	.	21
Castle-Ward			.	.
High-Street (Unitarian)	.	.	.	4
Total				<u>172</u>

## Attendance at Places of Worship.

## GIRLS.

Church	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Shrewsbury	General Sunday School (Methodists)						19
Swan-Hill	ditto				(Independents)		31
Dog-Lane	ditto	} (Baptists)	.	.	.	.	29
Castle-Ward	ditto		.	.	.	.	16
Catholic	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
							<u>126</u>

## SOUTHAMPTON.

## Extract from the Report of the SOUTHAMPTON LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

THIS School has now been established in Southampton upwards of two years, during which time 450 boys have been admitted into it; and there are now on the School books 191 children receiving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The progress which has been made by them in their several classes is, in the highest degree, satisfactory to the Committee.

It appears that when the School is fully established, 300 children may receive instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic, at the trifling rate or cost of eight shillings and sixpence each per annum.

On a representation made some time since to the Committee, they have taken measures for the institution of an Evening School, on the Lancasterian System, in which the means of instruction may be obtained by those children whose situations in life and various occupations do not enable them to partake of the benefits afforded by the Day School.

The Committee have been careful that no preference or exclusion should be made or shown to any scholar on account of religious differences. It has been their wish and endeavour that every poor child should be able to read the Bible, and to receive instruction in the sacred truths of the Gospel, according to the tenets of the parent's religion; and their rules enforce an attendance at the respective places of worship to which each child may be appointed by the parent. They have thought it unnecessary to adopt the teaching of any particular catechism in the School, as their aim has been only to instruct the scholars in the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and they have not interfered with the duties of the parochial ministers in teaching the catechism as usual.

The Committee cannot close their Report, without taking notice of the proceedings of the Select Committee appointed by the Subscribers, on the 27th of January last, for the purpose of conferring with the Sub-Committee of Dr. Bell's Society in Southampton, on the subject of a union of the two Schools. The great and reciprocal advantages which might have been derived from such a union, cannot but be evident to every one who considers them; and it is to be regretted that the Sub-Committee did not feel themselves at liberty to enter into a conference, by which the practicability of the plan would have been more readily ascertained.

Although the Select Committee lost no time in fulfilling the intentions of the Subscribers, with respect to the proposal for a union with the Society in this town acting under Dr. Bell's plan, yet, from unavoidable circumstances, they could not obtain the definitive answer of the National Sub-Committee until the 11th of March; during which interval this Committee, who indulged hopes of effecting the intended union, did not proceed to solicit further subscriptions, or to make any collections for the support of this Society, from an apprehension that such a proceeding might seem at variance with their proposal to the National Sub-Committee. The collections of this Society therefore were not made, until it had been signified that the proposed union was rejected; which also was not known to the Committee, until after the Collectors of the other Society had visited every house. The Committee are assured that their collections would have been much greater, if they had been made at an earlier time.

The Committee do not consider that the establishment of another School in the town will materially affect the interests of this Society; and, as far as they are able to form a judgement on the subject, they have every reason to hope that the two Schools may not be detrimental to each other, but that the joint exertions of their respective Patrons may promote the benevolent intentions of both Institutions, in diffusing the simple elements of knowledge among the poorer classes of society.



## STAINES.

Extract from the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the STAINES SCHOOL, instituted for the Education of the Children of the labouring Poor.

THE Committee have the satisfaction to state, for the information of the Subscribers, that the number of boys that have been admitted is 125, and the number now in the School 100;

that in respect of discipline, mode of teaching, orderly behaviour, and obedience of the scholars towards the Master and Monitors, some considerable improvement has taken place; rewards to the deserving are distributed more frequently, by which greater encouragement is given, and in consequence a more visible progress is made in every part of their learning.

Two of the Committee kindly undertake to visit the School every week in rotation, to whom any particular misconduct of the boys is represented; and if, upon being reprimanded, they persist in behaving ill, they are expelled, but this has happened in only two instances; and it must afford much real pleasure to find, that the friendly remonstrances and good advice offered to the children, on some of those occasions, have been attended with the most beneficial effects; and a few instances have occurred of characters, noted for bad conduct and refractory dispositions, that have been changed and reformed, and become patterns of obedience to the rest.

It will be a matter of peculiar gratification to those who are warm friends of the Institution, and are fully sensible how much the infant mind is swayed by early impressions, to hear, that several of the children to whom tickets of merit have been given, have voluntarily desired their names to be set down, that they may become purchasers of Bibles, when the sum to which they shall be entitled will admit of it.

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## SWANSEA.

REPORT of the SWANSEA FREE SCHOOL for BOYS, from the 5th of July 1813, to the 25th of March 1815.

- 441 poor children have been admitted into the School within the above time.
- 188 have left the School for various employments.
- 11 have been expelled for improper conduct, such as idleness and inattention to the rules of the School.
- 1 died.
- 241 remain on the present list.

### Progress in Reading and Spelling.

- 110 have learned to read the Bible.
- 147 have learned to read Freame's Scripture Instructions, the Testament, and Lessons selected from the Scriptures;—this number, forming the four senior classes, consequently are able to spell words of two, three, four, and five syllables.

175 are making rapid progress in reading and spelling words of one syllable.

9 are in the first class, learning the first rudiments in the sand.

#### Progress in Writing.

293 have learned to write a tolerable (and some a very good) hand. This number, at different times, have formed the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes.

148 are now learning to write.

#### Progress in Arithmetic.

150 have learned to cypher.

59 are perfect masters of the first four rules, simple and compound; several of whom are far advanced in the Rule of Three.



### TEWKESBURY.

#### Extract from the REPORT of the TEWKESBURY ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SOCIETY.

AT the General Meeting, last year (1814), 123 boys and 85 girls were in the School.

During the present year (1815), 71 boys and 49 girls have left the School, most of them in the sixth, seventh, or eighth classes; and 51 boys and 38 girls have been admitted.

There are now in the School one hundred and four boys, and seventy-four girls.

Twenty-five boys and sixteen girls now write in copy-books, and seventy-eight boys and forty-two girls are in different rules of arithmetic.

The total number admitted since the commencement of the School is 255 boys and 183 girls.

In consequence of a suggestion from the Master, your Committee resolved, that those children who were so disposed, might receive Bibles as prizes at the School, instead of the toys which have been usually given; and in order to give effect to this resolution, your Committee requested one of its members to avail himself of the privilege which he possessed as a Subscriber to the Auxiliary Bible Society of this town, and furnish with tickets to receive Bibles from that Society, at the reduced price of two shillings and sixpence, those children who



saved their reward tickets to that amount. Twenty children have thus supplied themselves with the sacred treasure, as so many proofs of their industry and attention at the School, and of the dispositions they have imbibed therein. Your Committee cannot forbear expressing the gratification they have felt in complying with this desire of the children to possess a Bible, believing the desire to be accompanied by a sense of its value, which will ensure an attention to its contents highly beneficial to its possessors in future life, and which, accompanied by the divine blessing, will be a means of restraining the evil propensities of their nature, enable them to conform their lives to its precepts, and, in time of sickness and distress, support them by its consolations and its hopes.

#### REPORT OF THE FEMALE COMMITTEE.

The Female Committee feel pleasure in reporting, for the information of their Subscribers, that the children under their inspection have made a pleasing improvement in useful needlework; their progress in marking is considerable: one child, eight years old, is capable of making a shirt and frock; and one, about twelve, has cut out and made a shirt.

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#### TOTTENHAM.

##### Extract from the THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the TOTTENHAM LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

SINCE the opening of the School, in 1812, 301 boys have been admitted; of which number 150 are now in the School; many of those who have left it had acquired a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic; though others, who from various causes were but a short time in the School, could not have attained to much improvement.

With respect to the Girls' School, it is now only necessary to add, that its internal management is in the hands of a judicious Committee of Females. The sum of 50*l.* has been voted towards its expenses, agreeably to a Resolution of a former General Meeting, directing that such a portion of the surplus funds of the Institution be applied towards the establishment and support of a Girls' School, as the Managers may deem advisable.

## WEYMOUTH.

Extract from the FIRST REPORT of the UNITED COMMITTEES  
of the WEYMOUTH LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

THERE have been 321 boys entered on the books as scholars from the opening on the 24th day of May 1813 : of these, 152 have left the School for the sake of employment, or from other causes ; two are dead, and two have been expelled—leaving 165, who constitute the present number on the list ; seventy-seven of these can read the Bible with considerable fluency and accuracy, and can spell well ; and it deserves to be noticed, that fifty-two of these seventy-seven boys, when they entered the School, could not read, and many of them scarcely knew their letters. About fifty more are learning to read from lessons containing words of four, five, and six letters, and two syllables ; and the remainder are making good progress in the lessons appropriated to the classes they are in.

In writing, the improvement has been at least equal : twenty-three of the boys who have left the School had learnt to write very well ; forty-eight more to write tolerably well ; and the rest were writing the common hand. Of the 165 now in the School, about fifty have made good proficiency, and some of that number write completely well ; seventy-two more are learning the common hand, and twenty one to form words, and the remainder their letters.

In arithmetic, ten of the boys who are gone had acquired all the common rules to Practice inclusive ; five had gone through them to the Rule of Three, and eleven had learnt as far as Reduction ; sixty of the boys now in the School are taught arithmetic ; fifteen of them have proceeded as far as Practice, seven are in the Rule of Three, and eight are in Reduction.

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 WHITBY.

Extract from the FIFTH REPORT of the PUBLIC SCHOOL.

At a General Meeting of the Whitby Public School Society, held at the School-Room, on Tuesday, the 7th of March, 1815, Mr. William Thompson being called to the Chair, the following Report was read for 1814 :

THE Committee of the Whitby Public School Society meet their constituents, for the fifth time, under circumstances of peculiar encouragement ; because they have events of pleasure to record which they never could report at any former anni-

versary. For the first time since the establishment of this Society, we now meet under the cheering consciousness of returning peace upon earth, and increasing good-will among men. We hail the sweet sound of peace with lively joy ; and from an event so propitious, we venture to calculate the elevated importance, the extended benefits, and the almost universal influence of The British and Foreign School Society. By the altered title of that Institution, of which this is a branch, it remains no longer problematical that the design of its illustrious patrons and friends is not to confine its benefits to this United Kingdom, but to extend its operations round the whole globe. The field for usefulness has been rapidly widening ; and from the facilities which have been recently afforded, we trust that the noble Society which gave existence to this, will, with its august coadjutor The British and Foreign Bible Society, spread its banners over every land—that they will mutually assist each other—and in their triumphant progress disperse the gloomy shades of ignorance, vice, and irreligion.

There are now more scholars in the School than there were last year, and yet your finances keep pace with your expenditure ; so that, all things taken into account, The Whitby Public School Society never was in a more flourishing state than at present.

#### State of the School for 1814.

Boys in the School last Annual Meeting	.	207	
Boys admitted since	.	54	
		Total	261
Gone to apprenticeships	.	24	
Left the place	.	6	
Withdrawn by their parents	.	4	
Discharged for bad behaviour	.	4	
non-attendance	.	9	
Removed on account of sickness	.	1	
Now in the School	.	213	
		Total	261

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Extract from the FIRST REPORT of the WHITBY LANCAS-  
TERIAN SCHOOL for GIRLS, read at the Annual Meeting,  
May 3d, 1815.

ON various accounts, it was found expedient to begin with a limited number of scholars ; but as soon as the School had been sufficiently organized, and a commodious School-room had been provided, your Committee gradually enlarged the number, and about 150 girls now belong to the establishment.

The progress of the girls in reading, writing, and sewing, is truly encouraging; and, considering the short time that has elapsed since the commencement of the School, their improvement has upon the whole exceeded the most sanguine expectations. This rapid progress has been owing, not only to the meritorious labours of the Teacher, whose attention and assiduity deserve to be honourably mentioned, but also, in a great measure, to the unremitting services of the Visitors. To those Ladies, who have regularly attended in rotation, to assist the Teacher, and to inspect the behaviour and performances of the children, the School owes much of its present prosperity.

Your Committee have also observed with peculiar satisfaction, that the improvement of the morals of the children appears to keep pace with their progress in learning. Many who at first appeared wild and untractable, now behave with propriety and decorum; some who paid no regard to truth, now observe it with scrupulous strictness; and all are trained up in habits of application, order, and integrity. At the same time, the frequent perusal of the Scriptures, and a regular attendance at their places of worship on the Sabbath, may be expected, through the divine blessing, to be highly conducive to their religious improvement.

If in so short a period, and under the disadvantages attending a new institution, such fruits have been produced, what may we not expect from the labours of succeeding years? Does not every heart exult in the hope of rescuing hundreds of poor female children from ignorance and vice, educating them in habits of honest industry, preparing them for usefulness and happiness in the world, and contributing even to their eternal welfare?

An institution of this kind not only recommends itself to the benevolence of the Ladies of Whitby, but also to their interest. The difficulty of obtaining steady, industrious, and faithful servants, has long been a subject of just complaint. The School for Girls can scarcely fail to have a powerful effect in removing this serious evil; for it will prove a valuable nursery for female servants trained up in habits of regularity and industry, integrity and goodness. In this point of view, it may be found to be a lasting benefit to its patrons, as well as to its objects.

Some, it is true, have asserted or insinuated, that it is dangerous to educate the lower orders of society, particularly females; that servants who can read and write will be less dutiful and submissive than those who are ignorant; and that learning makes them arrogant, discontented, and untractable.

Such objections, however, must arise from very contracted and partial views of the subject ; and though a few solitary instances may seem to support them, such instances cannot be confronted with that mass of evidence which may be brought to attest the advantages of education. Can it be alleged that servants are least dutiful in those parts of Britain where they are best instructed ? Or, if we inquire in this town and neighbourhood for those servants who have been longest in their places, and who have proved the most faithful and valuable, shall we find them among the ignorant and senseless, and not rather among the well-informed and intelligent ? The sentiments expressed in these objections are not only inconsistent with facts, but repugnant to the very nature of things. Can habits of order and discipline produce insubordination ? Does a knowledge of duty lead to the neglect of it ? Will an acquaintance with the Bible, which is the grand instrument for promoting holiness on earth, conduce to irregularity and vice ? Does the opening of new sources of enjoyment excite dissatisfaction ? Or can the knowledge of God, which is so much calculated to humble and soften the heart, be charged with occasioning arrogance and frowardness ?—As well might it be alleged that cultivation produces barrenness, or that the sun is the fountain of darkness.—Your Committee are assured that apprehensions like these shall never weaken the hands of this Society, nor relax their efforts ; for they can have no doubt that this School, so happily established by your exertions, will soon be found by experience to be a blessing, not only to females of the lower ranks of society, but to their superiors ; and will prove a copious and lasting source of goodness and of happiness.

State of the School, May 2, 1815.

Girls admitted during the year	.	.	.	.	165
Gone to place	.	.	.	.	2
Left the town	.	.	.	.	4
Expelled the School	.	.	.	.	5
Withdrawn by their parents	.	.	.	.	4
Dead	.	.	.	.	1
Now in the School	.	.	.	.	149
					165



## WISBEACH.

At a Meeting held at the Town-Hall, March 1, 1815,  
Abraham Jobson, D.D. in the Chair,

A REPORT was presented by the Master, showing that the  
number of boys in the School, at the beginning of 1814,

was	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242
Admitted in 1814	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
								273
Of whom there are gone to service	.	.						12
Taken out by their parents	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Left the town	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Gone as apprentices	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
								32
Present number in the School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241

Of these boys, 230 were taught their letters in this School ;  
100 are in writing, 84 in cyphering, and the rest learning to  
read. The School has been kept by the same Master nearly  
four years, with perfect satisfaction to the Committee.

An Extract from the Minutes of the Committee, dated  
February 1, 1815.

The Chairman and Secretary having been requested at the  
last Meeting to devise a plan for the more effectual inspection  
and superintendence of the School for boys, recommend to the  
Subscribers at large to visit the School as often as they find it  
convenient ; and, lest a general suggestion to this effect should  
fail to secure that personal attendance, on which the efficacy  
of the present mode of instruction in a great measure depends,  
they further recommend that one or more Visitors be appointed  
every month, whose occasional presence may invigorate the  
attention, and thereby accelerate the improvement, of the  
children : and who also may report to the Committee, from  
time to time, the result of any observations they may make, in  
order to the future adoption of such changes in the system as  
experience shall be found to suggest.

Which Report being taken into consideration at this Meeting,  
It is resolved, that the plan herein recommended be adopted.

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WOBURN.

REPORT on the State of WOBURN FREE SCHOOL, from Easter  
1814 to Easter 1815.

FROM the Master's daily journal, it appears that the average  
number of boys on the establishment this year has been ninety-  
four ; and the number in attendance receiving education has  
been sixty-eight, being an increase of three boys in attendance  
this year.

## WORCESTER.

### Extract from the REPORT of the WORCESTER SUBSCRIPTION FREE SCHOOL.

Two hundred and sixteen children have been under education in the course of the year, and the average number in the School at one time has been about 120.

The advantages of rescuing so many poor children from vice and ignorance, to which most of them would, in all human probability, have been exposed, had not this Society stepped forward to educate them, is too apparent to need that the Committee should do more than hint at it.

## HIGH WYCOMBE.

### The Master's REPORT of the HIGH WYCOMBE FREE SCHOOL on the BRITISH SYSTEM.

THIS School opened March 25, 1813.

Number on the list	.	.	.	.	.	194
Left the School	.	.	.	.	.	89
Daily attendance—from 130 to	.	.	.	.	.	150
Number of boys who are able to read and write	.	.	.	.	.	104
Number ditto in the minor classes that are learning the rudiments of reading and writing					}	90

#### Cyphering Department.

In Reduction	.	.	.	.	.	4
Rule of Three	.	.	.	.	.	2
Practice	.	.	.	.	.	3
Simple and Compound Interest	.	.	.	.	.	2
Long Division	.	.	.	.	.	3
In the four simple rules	.	.	.	.	.	54
Combination of Figures	.	.	.	.	.	33
Number that attend the Church	.	.	.	.	.	90
Number that attend the various Dissenting Meetings						104

## FRANCE.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Mr. MARTIN to Dr. SCHWABE,  
dated Aug. 12, 1815.

SIR,—I take the liberty of sending to you a copy of the Report which I made yesterday to the Society for Elementary Instruction, on the state and progress of the Preparatory School formed on the plan of the British Schools, and which is placed under my direction.

Sirs,—In your last sitting, a Member of the Committee (M. De la Borde), as distinguished for his eminent talents as for his zeal to advance the prosperity of the new Schools, did me the honour to invite me to give you a distinct account of the progress of the Preparatory Schools which I direct. I obey the order. I now present to you my work. Receive it, Sirs, with that goodness which affords encouragement, and that indulgence which characterizes you.

On the 13th of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Elementary Provisionary School was opened by the order of the Minister of the Interior, in an apartment of the Rue St. Jean de Beauvais. This School was destined to form Monitors for the great Elementary School to be opened in the church of the ancient college of Lisieux. Monsieur the Prefect of the Seine appointed twenty children from the primary schools of the twelve districts of Paris to be the first pupils of the Provisionary School. Eight only appeared to answer the invitation made to them, and only two or three of these were fit for the trust which we wished to repose in them. Some friends who took a lively interest in the success of the new Schools, afterwards sent some other pupils, and the Provisionary School has almost always been composed of sixteen individuals, and now has the same number.

In the space of six weeks, since the lessons have been given, the greater part of the pupils have passed successively from the lower to the higher classes. The eighth class, which is that of the Monitors, is composed of ten children. These pupils read in a book, which has for its title, "AN ABRIDGED HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:" it is intended to revise and print the lessons appropriated to this class. They also exercise themselves in giving an account of what they have read,

and they spell the most difficult words which they have met with. Four pupils read the sheets which contain the lessons of the fifth class. These lessons include short sentences, the words of which are composed of one or two syllables. Two pupils, who are the last which have been admitted, have learnt the letters of the alphabet; they are actually in the second class, where they read words and syllables of two or three letters.

When the pupils were placed under our direction, some wrote bad French, others made great strokes; the greatest part had never handled a pen. I tried to teach them the English writing, which appeared to me to be the finest and the most in common use. For this purpose, I adopted the ingenious method practised in Lancaster's Schools, and I placed my pupils at the sand desks, and ordered them to trace the letters of the alphabet with their fingers after a copy which was placed before them. This attempt succeeded beyond my hopes. The pupils learnt in a very little time to form letters after an entirely new character. They were soon removed from the sand desks to those for the slates; and, as soon as they knew how to write words of two syllables upon the slates, I permitted them to take their pens and copy-books. After writing some pages, I perceived with pleasure that the forms of the letters and words, which the pupils wrote upon the slates, they reproduced with facility upon the paper; from that time I have seen the possibility of forming a national writing, which may spread rapidly all over France, by means of Elementary Schools.

The result of this attempt is, that all the pupils can write words of two or three syllables upon slates; some are even in a condition to rival the best writers of the Royal School in London. Five pupils have begun to write English round-hand, seven pupils write text hand upon paper, and two others learn to trace the letters upon sand, and to write them upon slates.

The arithmetical classes offer more variety. Two pupils learn to form figures; five have learnt the lessons of the combinations belonging to the first class; they will soon be able to do Simple Addition. The third class includes four pupils, who can easily work sums in Compound Addition. Three pupils, who had a slight knowledge of the four first simple rules, learn to work those rules in their compound forms. They have actually acquired multiplication of decimals, and multiplication of pounds, shillings, and pence. The two pupils the most advanced have just entered upon the tenth class of arithmetic; they are learning the Rule of Three.

All the children of the Provisionary School can execute with equal correctness and expedition all the movements which form

the mechanical part of the new system of education : so that all who have visited them have always given them the most flattering proofs of their satisfaction.

By the praiseworthy zeal which animates the Members of the Committee appointed to superintend the lessons of reading and arithmetic, sixty sheets, including as many lessons upon the first of these branches of instruction, have been printed, and serve for the use of the primary School.

Nevertheless, these sheets are yet incomplete. We yet want the sheets of the four last classes of the spelling-book, those of the seventh and eighth class of reading, and all the arithmetical sheets, except those which belong to the class of combinations.

This want of lessons in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, has been unfavourable to the teaching of those various branches of elementary instruction, and stopped the progress of the scholars. But if the Provisionary School, imperfect as it is, presents such satisfactory results, what ideas may we not form of the success which a numerous School shall obtain when uniting all the necessary lessons, and all the means of perfecting the scholars, the progress of which shall be encouraged by the establishment of a well-regulated discipline, a constant order, and a continual emulation !

## II.—LETTER from Mr. MARTIN to Mr. Fox, dated Paris, Sept. 9, 1815.

I ANNOUNCED to you in a former letter that I had again agitated the great and important question in the Committee, whether we ought to put lessons of reading extracted from the Bible into the hands of the children of the new School. After some discussion, it was resolved in the affirmative. I send you the copy of the letter which I have received from Baron De Gerando on this occasion.

Paris, Aug. 24, 1815.

Sir and dear Professor,—I have learnt with considerable pain and surprise, in the sittings of the Committee of last Tuesday, that the resolution of that Committee more than two months ago, after mature discussion, to put the Bible into the hands of your scholars, was omitted in the communication which was addressed to you.

The Committee renewed this resolution in its last sitting.

A sincere Christian myself, I confess to you that I consider the perfecting of the common Schools as a means of restoring religious sentiments ; and this motive attaches me the more to



your noble labours, as I should, probably, not have concurred in them had they received another direction.

I know that this is the spirit which animates you also ; and it directs you more than any thing besides, to the most exalted end and the most noble recompense.

I enter then into your intentions, and entreat you earnestly not to delay any longer in putting the Bible of Royammont into the hands of your scholars.

Accept, Sir and dear Professor, the assurance of my most distinguished esteem.

B. DE GERANDO.

I ought to add, that the Baron De Gerando unites the most ardent zeal for the public welfare with the most profound knowledge. All his life has been consecrated to doing good, and he has heard with the most lively interest what I have taken the liberty to inform him of respecting the different religious institutions established in London, such as the Bible Society, Tract Society, Sunday School Society, &c. He has even desired me to draw up a Report for him of these different Institutions, that he may better understand them, and derive some means from them to ameliorate the moral and religious state of society.

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### III.—LETTER from the Baron DE GERANDO to the Secretary, dated Paris, Sept. 8, 1815.

SIR,—We are under great obligations to the Society of which you are the organ, as well as to yourself. It is a very agreeable office to me to announce to you, first of all, our gratitude, both in the name of the Committee appointed by the Government to establish the new Schools in France, and of which I have the honour to be the Secretary, and in the name of the Society of voluntary Subscribers, which combines its efforts for their propagation, of which I have the honour to be President. Under this twofold character, from the bottom of my heart I pay you this tribute of respect, and entreat you to present it in our name to the Society of which you are the worthy organ.

To that Society we are indebted both for generous examples and valuable information ; it has pointed out our way. To it we are indebted for the Professor Martin, a man of singular merit, who unites in the most distinguished manner the qualities and the zeal requisite for the founder of an establishment of this nature ; to it we are indebted for Mr. Frossard, who is a worthy coadjutor with the former ; the young Schlatter, who has been loaded with your tokens of approbation, also renders us already essential services ; in fine, not satisfied with having

assisted us in such a variety of ways, you have also subscribed to our Society, and thus you are united to us by every tie.

We love to acknowledge all our obligations to your noble Society. They are called to recollection in the short notice that I have prefixed to the first number of our Journal, and in the Reports which have accompanied the formation of our Society, as you will see in the same collection; but they are especially consecrated in our memory.

We are closely united to you in intention and views. The religious and moral regeneration of the inferior classes of society is the end that we propose to attain by bringing the elementary education to perfection. Circumstanced as we are, our means indeed are but small; but our zeal is alive, and we trust will still continue so while we confide in Providence to bless our efforts.

I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the modesty of Mr. Martin. The particular connexion which I have had the happiness to form with him, has led me to appreciate it yet more. I am most sincerely attached to him both by affection and esteem. I beg you to inform your Society that this estimable Institution answers and even surpasses our hopes.

We will regularly send you all that we publish; we hope that you will oblige us in the same way in return.

I could not find a more favourable opportunity to address this letter to you, than the departure for England of our dear and estimable colleague M. l'Abbé Gaultier, who has already furnished us with so much useful instruction, and who is going in search of information. Consider him as our ambassador to you. He will give you a detailed account of all we have endeavoured to accomplish.

We have been glad to find in General Maitland and Colonel Stanhope such worthy mediums of your kindness to us.

I beg you to remember me to Mr. Shaw, to accept of my grateful acknowledgements, and the high esteem with which I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

B. DE GERANDO.

IV.—LETTER from the Count DE LASTEYRIE to Mr. Fox, dated Paris, November 16, 1815.

I CAN assure you with much satisfaction that our success in the formation of Schools has surpassed our expectation. The four schools which are now established are perfectly organized in all respects, and they possess all the means which can secure their prosperity and continuance. It is true that at present they are not large; but this is owing to circumstances which

have been very contrary, and to the repairs which it was necessary to make in the places destined for them. That of the Rue St. Jean de Beauvais contains nevertheless 150 children, and, thanks to the care of Mr. Martin, it is organized and proceeds like those in England.—Thus many English, as well as some of other countries, are of opinion, who are acquainted with your schools.

Mr. Martin is at present engaged in training up Masters designed for the Schools which may be established either at Paris or in the Departments. He gives theoretical lessons at his house, and practical lessons at the School of St. Jean de Beauvais. He has now more than twelve pupils, among the number of which are three young women who are learning to teach the girls.

At its last sitting the Society decreed the formation of a Girls' School: we have a place for this, and it will commence as soon as the instruction of the person designed for it is qualified, which will be in about two months.

Mr. Frossard will also immediately commence a course of instruction for Masters; for it is our wish to have a sufficient number of them to supply those schools which may spring up either at Paris or in the departments.

One of the principal difficulties that we experience arises from the want of places; for the old Schools at Paris are very small. The prefect of the department of the Seine, who has published a decree to introduce the new method into all the Schools of this department, has decreed that a School shall be built at Paris after the form and with all the dispositions necessary for the object of the system; it will serve for a model for those which may hereafter be built in other parts of the kingdom.

The School of St. Jean de Beauvais has passed under the direction of the Prefect. It is he who supports it. This magistrate, who is not less distinguished by his zeal than by his knowledge, has formed under his own observation a committee composed of persons selected by the former minister, to whom he has added M.M. de Dudeville, de la Rochefoucault, Pastoret, and La Bonardiére. It has been decreed by this Committee that six Schools shall be formed at Paris, the number of which shall be successively augmented until all that are requisite shall be established.

Another great difficulty which we experience is to get the children to attend at these Schools; for the masters or assistants at the old schools endeavour to prevent their attendance; and the parents, who are not accustomed to send their children, discover that indifference for their education which is natural to that class.

V.—LETTER from Monsieur the Prefect of the Seine to Baron De GERANDO, with the Decree of that Magistrate respecting the new Schools.

To Monsieur the Baron De Gerando.

His Excellency the Minister of the Interior has just taken the most efficacious measures to extend and to ameliorate primary instruction, which has been hitherto too much neglected. I have thought that the surest means of fulfilling the intentions of His Excellency was to secure the aid of those persons who have made this important matter the subject of their studies and meditations. In naming you, Sir, to make a part of the Council of Primary Instruction, I have reckoned much upon the tribute of zeal and knowledge which you will communicate to second my efforts in completing the task which devolves upon me.

A further notice will inform you of the day and hour of the first sitting of the Council. Accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

The Counsellor of State,

Préfet, CHAMBROL.

Decree of Monsieur the Prefect of the Department of the Seine in favour of the new Elementary Schools.

We Counsellor of State, Prefect of the Department of the Seine:

Considering that at present only a small part of the population of the department of the Seine enjoys the benefit of primary instruction; having seen the letter of His Excellency the Minister Secretary of State of the Interior, dated the 27th of October last, on the subject of the Model Elementary School, or the School of Experiments, actually established in the church of the ancient College of Lisieux, Rue St. Jean de Beauvais; and approving the dispositions which have been taken to extend and to ameliorate primary instruction hitherto too much neglected:

Having seen the regulation of the Society for education which is just formed at Paris, for the propagation of the new method of elementary instruction:

Wishing to favour an institution which tends to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and which must have the happiest influence on their manners and public order;—



We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. There shall be formed in the Prefecture of the department of the Seine a Board of Primary Instruction, composed of eight members, under the Presidency of the Prefect. There shall also be a Vice President and two Secretaries.

Art. 2. By the advice of the Board, the Prefect shall decree the necessary measures to extend the benefit of instruction gratuitously to all the poor families domiciliated throughout the Prefecture.

Art. 3. The Committee shall assemble every fortnight to hear the reports of the members on the progress of the new system of elementary instruction, and the means of securing its success in the twelve districts of Paris, and in all the communes of the department of the Seine.

Art. 4. The Board shall occupy itself at its first sitting with a project of organization, tending to introduce *the new method of elementary instruction* successively into the schools.

Art. 5. The expenses of the first establishments of the Model School formed at the ancient College of Lisieux, the finances of which are not yet established, shall be defrayed from the provisional funds.

Art. 6. The office of public instruction of the Prefecture is charged with the corroboration of all the elements which have served for the organization of the first elementary school, and is to furnish the Board with all the documents requisite to its labours.

Art. 7. M.M. the Duc De Rochefoucault Dudaenville, the Baron de Gerando, the Count de La Borde, the Count de Lasteyrie, Benjamin Delessert, the Count de la Bonardiére, Jomard, and the Abbé Gaultier, are nominated members of the Board of Primary Instruction.

Art. 8. Messieurs Martin and Choron are appointed Professors of the Elementary Model School. Mr. Martin's salary is provisionally secured; that of Mr. Choron will be finally regulated.

Art. 9. A duplicate of the present Decree shall be addressed to each of the Members of the Board of Primary Instruction.

Done at Paris the 3d of November, 1815.—The Préfect of the Department of the Seine,

CHAMBROL.

## Regulations of the Society for Elementary Instruction.

### TITLE I.—Design of the Society.

Art. 1. Convinced that education is the grand means of forming virtuous men, friends of order, submissive to the laws,



intelligent and industrious,—and that this alone can lay a solid and durable foundation for the happiness and rational liberty of states, the Members of this Society are combined together with a view to encourage the establishment of Elementary Schools in France, organized after the most perfect methods of instruction, that they may propagate and perfect these methods.

Art. 2. Penetrated with this principle, that the benefits of education, the patrimony of the great family of which the human species is composed, have for their end the union of nations with each other, and the guidance of them to that degree of civilization of which they are capable, the Society will gratefully receive from foreigners, and will communicate to them, the new methods and all the information which can facilitate instruction.

Art. 3. The Society will establish at Paris, Schools in which the children shall learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, and shall receive all the elementary information which it shall judge most useful: all possible care shall be taken that the first principles of morality and religion shall be inculcated, the developments of which shall be reserved for the ministers of worship. The girls shall be instructed in the new methods of needle-work and other branches of education suitable to their sex.

Art. 4. There shall be established, under the eyes of the Society, a Model Institution, where Masters shall be formed for the Elementary Schools, after the most perfect system of education. These Masters may be either Frenchmen or foreigners, destined for France or for the different countries which may want them. The organization of this Institution, and the best means of establishing it, whether for present purposes or in a more permanent manner, shall be regulated by the Commission which shall be specially appointed for the purpose.

Art. 5. The Society will cause lessons and elementary books to be composed, translated, and printed, for the instruction of the children, as well as works proper to direct persons who may wish to practise the new methods of instruction.

Art. 6. Before the Society shall occupy itself with perfecting and applying the new methods of instruction, it shall compare the different systems, that it may determine which are the best, and in what way they may be most usefully reduced to practice.

Art. 7. The Society shall decree the title and send a diploma of Associate Member, to foreigners distinguished by

their writings, or by other honourable labours in the cause of education. These Associates shall be elected only on the report of a Special Committee, which shall give an account of their writings and labours.

Art. 8. Correspondents shall be chosen, both in France and foreign countries, of persons who have already contributed, or who shall contribute in any manner to perfect elementary instruction. These correspondents shall be admitted on the presentation of a member; the Secretary-General shall give them notice of their nomination, by inviting them to communicate to the board all the documents which they may have procured respecting education.

Art. 9. As the Society entertains hopes that it will find a great number of citizens zealous enough to propagate the new methods of education in their respective departments, and that they will form for that purpose Societies like that of Paris,—it offers to provide Masters for those Societies, to communicate to them all necessary information, and to furnish them with the lessons and books which it may publish or approve, at prime cost. It hopes that, animated with the like sentiments, those Societies will carefully inform them of the progress of the new Schools, of the state of instruction among them, and of the particular improvements which may have taken place.

Art. 10. It will endeavour to obtain the formation of a Committee of Ladies, who shall watch over the Girls' School, and send every month to the Board of Administration a Report upon the state of these Schools, and upon the progress of the children which are there.

Art. 11. It shall correspond, through the medium of the Board of Administration, with the Founders, the Subscribers, and the Societies which occupy themselves with education.

Art. 12. It shall propose, according to its pecuniary means, prizes to procure the composition and publication of elementary books; it shall give encouragement to those Masters who shall have displayed the most zeal and knowledge in the management of their Schools, and who shall have formed the best pupils.

Art. 13. The Society will form, in proportion to the state of its funds, a special library, formed of the best books upon education. It will thankfully receive the gifts bestowed upon it to increase its literary treasures, of which a special register shall be kept.

Art. 14. It shall publish a periodical work upon education, to propagate those opinions which tend to ameliorate and perfect all the parts of tuition and elementary instruction.

## Title II.—Admission and Privileges of the Members of the Society.

Art. 1. Any one wishing to become a Member of the Society must be presented by a Member, and received by the Board of Administration.

Art. 2. Every Member shall pay annually a subscription of twenty francs at least; he shall cease to be a Member if he does not renew his subscription. He shall receive a Copy of the Rules, the Lists of the Subscribers, and the Accounts published by the Board of Administration. He shall have an abatement of the price of the Journal published by the Society.

Art. 3. If any Subscribers should wish that the sums given by them should be applied to the education of the boys in preference to that of the girls, or to these in preference to the former, they shall give notice when they pay their subscription, and their wishes shall be attended to as far as it may be practicable.

Art. 4. Every Member shall have a right of preference to admit three children into one of the Schools supported by the Society, for every separate subscription; provided the said children submit themselves to the rules established by the Board of Administration.

Art. 5. Those communes or individuals which may wish to form Schools in the departments or in foreign countries, must apply to the Board, which will give them the requisite information for their organization, and furnish them, at prime cost, with lessons, books, and necessary instructions. It will also send Masters, of which they shall pay the expenses of travelling and other costs. The Board will likewise receive young men which communes or individuals may send to the Model School. Nevertheless, these pupils shall not be admitted but after a close examination, and upon proofs and authentic attestations of their morality and good conduct.

Art. 6. Those communes or individuals who may desire to found Schools and have Masters, shall make known their wants to the Board of Administration, that the Board may have sufficient time to qualify a number of Masters in proportion to the demand.

Art. 7. The Members of the Society shall have the right of assisting at the sittings of the Board of Administration, to consult the Registers and the Minutes.

## Title III.—Board of Administration.

Art. 1. The Board of Administration is composed of from thirty-seven to forty Members, which must be taken from

among the Subscribers that form the Society. It is authorized to associate with it ten Members, taken out of the Society.

Art. 2. It is formed

Of a President,  
 Of two Vice Presidents,  
 Of a Secretary General,  
 Of at least three other Secretaries, but not more than six ;  
 Of a Treasurer,  
 Of two Inspectors,  
 Of a Committee of Finance, composed of three members ;  
 Of a Committee of Instruction or Plans, composed of six members ;  
 Of a Committee of Economy, composed of six Members ;  
 Of a Committee to superintend the annual collections and the library, composed of six Members.

Art. 3. The duties of the Inspectors, the Committee of Finance and the other Committees, are as follow :

1. The Inspectors are specially charged to watch over the execution of the Rules, and to see that no deviation from them shall take place.

2. The Committee of Finance shall occupy itself, according to the forms which shall be laid down. with the receipt, the expenditure, and application of the funds. It shall give in an account at every meeting of the Board of Administration, together with the state of the treasury ; and it shall present a general account to the assembly which shall be holden in the beginning of July. Three Auditors shall be named at the meeting when the accounts are given up ; and if any difficulties remain, they shall be referred to the next meeting.

3. The Committee of Instruction shall be engaged with the methods of reading, writing, arithmetic, or any other branch of instruction which may be practised in the Schools ; with trying, perfecting, and extending improvements as it may think proper ; with the examination, printing, and distribution of lessons and elementary books ; with the prizes which may be proposed to encourage such compositions.

4. The Committee of Inspection shall watch over the Masters and Children of the Schools established at Paris ; see to the observance of the adopted methods and the prescribed rules ; propose encouragements for the Masters and Scholars ; watch over the maintenance of discipline, order, and decency, and give an account to the Board, at least every month, of the state of the Schools. It is specially charged with the care of the Model School, with the selection and appropriation of Masters for those places that may apply for them.

5. The Committee of Economy shall attend to the selection



of proper places for Schools; with whatever concerns their expense, management, healthiness, and in general all the means of introducing the wisest economy into the system.

6. The last Committee is charged with directing and watching over the composition of the periodical work published by the Society, with forming a selection of the most useful French and foreign writings for elementary instruction, and watching over their preservation.

Art. 4. The President, the Vice President, the Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Examiners, shall be appointed every year by an absolute majority, and by ballot. They shall be perpetually eligible, excepting the President, who must be changed every year, and who can only be re-elected after the interruption of a year.

Art. 5. The Committee of Finance, and the other Committees, shall be renewed every year, when one third shall go out, and the decision shall be made by ballot. The half only of the Members going out of every Committee shall be capable of re-election.

Art. 6. Among the Members going out shall be comprised those who have resigned, or who during the year shall not have assisted at any of the sittings.

Art. 7. It shall be decided by lot, for the two first years, who shall go out.

Art. 8. The Board of Administration shall correspond, publish writings, deliberate, and act in the name of the Society.

Art. 9. It shall admit, on presentation, persons who wish to become Members or Correspondents, and shall elect associate foreigners.

Art. 10. It shall determine and order the application of the funds.

Art. 11. It shall order the plans of instruction, and the regulation of the Schools.

Art. 12. It shall be authorized by the Society to take proper measures to secure the regular attendance of the Members of which it is composed.

Art. 13. It shall convoke the General Meetings of the Society.

#### Title IV.—General Meeting of the Subscribers.

Art. 1. There shall be a general meeting of the Subscribers twice a year, early in January and in July.

Art. 2. At the January meeting,

1. The Board of Administration shall make a Report of its labours, of the state of the Schools, and of the improvements it may have received, either in France or from abroad.



2. The Society shall determine upon the propositions which may have been made to it relative to the propagation and improvement of Schools, as well as the improvement and adoption of methods.

3. It shall decide on the questions of regulation which may be proposed by the Board of Administration.

Art. 3. At the July meeting,

1. The General Meeting shall hear a Report on the application of the Finances.

2. It shall propose prizes, if necessary, decide upon the bestowment of those which shall have been proposed, and distribute rewards.

3. It shall nominate the Members that shall compose the Board of Administration.

Art. 4. The Board shall fix the day, the hour, and the place for the general meetings, and convene the Members of the Society.

Members nominated for the Counsel of Administration.

M. M.

DE GERANDO, President.

DE LASTEYRIE, } Vice Presidents.

SAY,

DE LABORDE, Secretary-General.

DE MONTGERE, } Secretaries.

JOMARD,

HENRI DUVAL,

BOSC, } Inspectors.

HUZARD,

HUMBOLT CONTE', } Committee of Finance.

AMPE`RE,

SCIP. PERIER,

COUTELLE, Assistant.

GALLOIS,

GAULTIER (l'Abbé), } Committee of Instruction or of

CHORON,

BUTEL,

JULLIEN,

LE BŒUF,

GIRARD, } Committee of Inspection or of Masters.

GUILLET, Assistant,

ME'RIME'E,

MOREAU DE SAINT ME'RY, Assistant, } Committee of Eco-

BOWRIAT, the same. } nomy.

AMAURY DUVAL, BALLY, CATTEAU CALLEVILLE, BASSET, Assistant, PILLET, the same, MAURICE, the same, DE BROGLIE, the same, THUROT. HACHETTE. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT-LIANCOURT. MAINE DE BIRAN. MESNIER, Notary, No. 30, Rue de Bacq, Treasurer.	} Committee of Publishing.
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### List of Associated Foreigners.

Conformably to Article 7. of the first Title of the Regulations, the Society, after having heard the Reports of a Special Commission, has decreed the title of Associated Foreigners to

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKES OF KENT, AND  
SUSSEX.

#### MESSIEURS

ALLEN,	GUTZMUTS,
BANKS (Sir Joseph),	LANCASTER,
BEDFORD (the Duke of),	NIDERER,
BELL (Doctor),	PESTALOZZI,
BENNETT (Sir Henry),	PICTET (Charles),
CAMPE,	SCHWABE,
CAPO-D'ISTRIA,	SHAW,
CHENEVIX (Richard),	SCHMIDT,
FELLENBERG,	VOGHT,
FOX,	WHITBREAD.

LETTER from Monsieur JOMARD, Member of the Board of Primary Instruction and Secretary of the Society of Education, to the Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a Copy of the Report sent to Paris immediately after the General Meeting; dated Paris, 29th December 1815.

“ In the Report which has just been published, we recognise the spirit that animates your illustrious Society, and which has dictated all your preceding Reports. I have also recognised the effects of your diligence in the account which has been given of the first labours of the Committee of Instruction at Paris. Accept, Sir, of my warmest thanks. This Committee is now under the Presidency of the Prefect of the Seine, who

has just added several eminent persons to the former members. I shall have the honour of transmitting to you the Decrees of the Magistrate in continuation of the preceding measures. Six new Schools have been appointed by M. Le Comte de Chabrol, which will be built and maintained at the expense of the Department. It is by the same means that the Elementary School is supported which is established in the Rue St. Jean de Beauvais, at the head of which is Mr. Martin, a young man with whose unabating zeal you are well acquainted.

“ Besides the School supported by the Administration, you know, Sir, that the Educational Society of Paris also maintains two other Schools, the one of boys and the other of girls. There are likewise two others in the Rue du Billeter; and Madame De Duras supports a sixth, to all which a new one will soon be added. Several measures have just been taken to introduce the new method into the old Schools, and even into the religious houses of the girls. We reckon soon to have, even in the centre of Paris, where the manners are the most corrupt, two great establishments which will serve as an antidote against them.

“ We have sent you, by the Abbé Gaultier, a selection from the sixty-one lessons printed to the present time. There yet remain eleven lessons of the Vocabulary to be delivered, and twenty-nine of the History of the Bible, for the reading lessons of the seventh class.

“ As we are much occupied with the Schools for girls, for which there will be a separate Committee, over which Madame la Duchesse Duras will preside; and as the education of the girls presents some difficulties, I should be glad, Sir, to have recourse to your information to obtain the best instruction upon this point. If there are in England any publications on the instruction of girls, will you have the goodness to direct me to them?

“ Our Schools are ready to receive in all, from a thousand to twelve hundred children, but they are not yet near complete; we can more easily vanquish the indolence than the opposition of the parents.”

## GERMANY.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. NIEDERER, principal Tutor at the Institution of Mr. PESTALOZZI, at Iverdon in Switzerland, to the Foreign Secretary: dated Iverdon, Sept. 19, 1815.

THE information of the existence of a British and Foreign School Society, which you have communicated to Mr. Pestalozzi, and through him to the friends who surround him, has been to us all peculiarly pleasing; for we also are convinced, by experience, that whatever is great and good, succeeds only by the united efforts of true philanthropists. Even the most simple mechanical inventions, the advantages of which are evident to all, require a thousand tongues and hands before they become the common property of a whole people:—how much greater must be the difficulties that lie in the way of a general dissemination and application of important truths, for whose reception and due estimation the mind must be previously prepared, and which assume an infinite variety of forms, according to the circumstances under which they are viewed!

Mr. Lancaster's method of instruction has long been known to us from Natorp's account of it. It is undeniable, that by his meritorious efforts the mechanism of Schools has been improved in a very high degree. We make, indeed, here no use of the means proposed by him, because as our whole institution is calculated for general education, and instruction is considered only as one of the means of promoting a free development of the faculties of the mind, yet we are indebted to the British System for many a valuable confirmation of the truth of Pestalozzi's principles; and I am convinced, that a general introduction of the former will also facilitate the application of the latter.

Your Institution is founded upon an idea honourable to our age and to human nature itself—like a grain of mustard-seed it may grow up into a tree, in the shade of which nations will rejoice. Indeed, it must, by its very nature and tendency, attract every friend of children and of his country. Be convinced of our warmest interest in its prosperity. Your labours and their success are important to us, who seek the solution of the same problem with you; and we shall feel it to be as much a duty as a pleasure to communicate to you the results of our own experiments.

## AFRICA:

EXTRACT of a LETTER to the Secretary from the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, dated Kingsland, Oct. 13, 1815.

I THEN noticed that about twenty Hottentots wandered nine months with me in the wilds of Africa; that on our return to Capé-Town, when our journey was over, twelve of these Hottentots, who all belonged to our Missionary station at Bethelsdorp, were instructed in the British System of Education at a well-conducted School in Cape-Town, which owed its prosperity to the efficient patronage of His Excellency General Sir John Cradock, the Governor. Stupid as many have supposed the Hottentots to be, these twelve in less than a fortnight understood the system.

On the arrival of Mr. Read, our Missionary, with these Hottentots at Bethelsdorp, a School, on the plan of the British System, commenced, which has succeeded beyond expectation; for, in a letter lately received from Mr. Read, he informs that many of the Hottentot children, who, ten months before, did not know the A, B, C, could read the Bible as well as himself: which to me appears a very striking proof of the excellence, utility, and vast importance of the object for which the British and Foreign School Society was instituted to extend over the whole world.

From the instructions into the System which our Missionaries, lately sent to Africa, received under your Society, I hope that, in the course of a few months, there will be Schools established in the city of Lattakoo and other places in the vicinity, almost a thousand miles into the interior of Africa; and, from the representations I made at the various Missionary stations I visited, I trust that soon such Seminaries will be planted from Theopolis on the Indian Ocean across the great continent of Africa to Pella on the Ethiopic Ocean, which, no doubt, will greatly assist in civilizing the natives of that remote region.

I hope your system will gradually penetrate higher and higher up the interior, through nations whose very names are at present utterly unknown, till it shall reach Abyssinia on the one side, and the empire of Morocco on the other, and that the British public will daily become more alive to the incalculable importance of the object of the British and Foreign School Society, which has already the cordial sanction and co-operation of some of the wisest men of the age.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. BARKER, of New York.

FROM the School-book you will gain a full knowledge of its situation, which I am pleased to say is very flourishing ; and when we get a third house built, for which we have the lot of ground already provided, we ca'culate to be able to receive very nearly all the children who are objects of the Institution, and which are those who are not provided for by *any other institution*, and which you must perceive will consist of the very lowest order.

The progress made is a source of pleasure to the philanthropic mind. Besides this School, we have the Female Association, which is supported in the same manner ; to these we furnish accommodation in our School-houses. They now contain near four hundred. We have also an African School of about three hundred boys and girls of colour. The income of the Public School Fund of the State, amounting to upwards of 50,000 dollars, is divided among the Charity Schools.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

We present the following EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. JOSHUA RANSOM, of Hitchin, which presents an Example that, if followed by the various populous Towns in the Kingdom, will insure the Prosperity of the great Cause of this Institution ; accompanied with a Remittance of 74*l.* 10*s.*

OUR friends have formed an Association which appears likely to produce about 40 or 50*l.*

Perhaps, as there are not many Institutions of this kind, it may be acceptable to be informed of the means taken for its formation, and the plan adopted for its proceedings.—A conference of twelve individuals was held at a neighbour's house, when it was agreed to call a meeting of the female inhabitants of the town ; cards were distributed, and about fifty Ladies attended ; a written address was read, consisting, in great part, of extracts from Reports of the Parent Society. The town was divided into five districts, to each of which were appointed two Collectors, and, as these were young persons, an older Member of the Association went round with them. They met with tolerable success among those who are acquainted with the benefits of uniting all denominations, and opening Schools for all.—The utility of Schools does not yet appear to many in all its importance, like the Bible Society. The latter strikes the most superficial observer, while the former requires more thoughtful attention than many are inclined to bestow upon it.

At a meeting of many friends to general education, held at Hitchin the 17th of January 1816, the following was adopted as the collective sense of those present.

Considering the great importance of an education, which, by infusing into the mind virtuous sentiments and a knowledge of the great truths of religion and forming it to a habit of order, promotes individual happiness and the good of society; also the obligation we lie under, to use the means in our power, to enable our fellow-creatures, however remotely situated, to read the glad tidings of salvation in the Holy Scriptures, now so generally diffusing throughout the world; and seeing that the extensive promotion of these objects is happily provided for in the British and Foreign School Society, had it sufficient pecuniary support; it is agreed, in order to assist the funds thereof, to unite together, under the designation of "The Hitchin Female Education Association," the members of which shall contribute from one penny to one shilling weekly (or the amount may be paid monthly, quarterly, or at once for the whole year), not engaging to continue the same more than one year, at the end of which time they shall meet together to receive the Treasurer's accounts, and determine on further proceeding.

Mrs. T. Wilshere is appointed Treasurer, and Mrs. Pierson Secretary.

#### COLLECTORS.

Misses N. Newton,  
E. Ransom,  
A. Palmer,  
E. Wheeler,  
E. Cobb,

Misses M. Brown,  
A. Marshall,  
M. Ransom,  
A. Newton,  
S. Wheeler.

The sums collected to be remitted, at such times as may be found suitable, to the Treasurer of the British and Foreign School Society.

The Collectors to remit the money to the Treasurer every month, and to meet with the Secretary and Treasurer every quarter, to adopt any measures that may be calculated to strengthen or extend the Institution; such meetings to be open for the attendance of any of the other members.

The subscriptions to commence from the 1st of January; to be collected every fourth Monday following.

#### LEEDS.

SINCE the opening of the School at Leeds at Midsummer 1812, 532 boys have left, generally at the request of their parents, having received the benefit of this Institution, and chiefly gone to useful labour;—86 boys have been dismissed, principally for non-attendance on the Sabbath-day;—and 444 remain at present under tuition.

The individual expense of each boy continues to be less than five shillings per annum.

## THIRD REPORT

On the Progress of the INVESTED SUBSCRIPTIONS for the  
British and Foreign School Society.

*London, Jan. 22, 1816.*

SINCE the Report of the 29th of May 1815, additional Subscriptions have been paid in and invested, making with the interest an amount of more than 5,500*l.* There remains, therefore, to be raised about 4,500*l.* This, the Committee is persuaded, might easily be done much within the prescribed limits, if their Friends in different parts of the kingdom would kindly exert themselves to diffuse a more general knowledge of the nature of this great public work, and would transmit to the Secretary or Treasurer the names of some benevolent individuals in cities and large towns, who would undertake to act as Correspondents with the Society, and to whom the printed Reports and papers might be sent for distribution. The Committee particularly beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the last printed Report of the Society, which they trust will show how much might be effected for the cause of morality and virtue, if this Institution were effectually supported. The value of the British System of Education has been duly appreciated in France, where it is patronised by the Government. Already five or six Schools have been formed upon this plan in Paris, and the Prefect of the Seine has announced his intention of establishing several more in and near the metropolis: hence, as from a centre, they will doubtless spread through all the departments of that great nation. A correspondence is also taking place with other countries on the Continent, in order to promote the establishment of Model Schools in the different European capitals. Thus will this Institution be instrumental in preparing the ground for the good seed so widely scattered by the British and Foreign Bible Society; and may “the Lord of the Harvest” crown the labours of both with his blessing!

The Committee present their grateful acknowledgements to the individuals who have collected, and to those who have subscribed, the following and the preceding sums; and they trust that the present situation of the Fund will stimulate every well-wisher to the cause of universal education to contribute all in his power toward the final success of the present application.

Amount from Second Report ..... £3844 4 9

*By the Rev. S. W. Tracey.*

The Friends to the B. and F. Society at High Wycomb, by Mr. R. Wheeler, Secretary to the Wycomb Society for General Education .... 52 0 0

*By the Treasurer.*

Knight Spencer, Esq. .... 10 10 0

J. Vickris Taylor, and Walker Grey, Executors of the late Elizabeth Pryor ..... 100 0 0

*By William Corston.*

Mr. Philip Frith, Marlboro' Mills, Norfolk ..... 2 0 0

Mr. Edward Isaac, Mabledon Place, Burton Crescent .. 10 10 0

..... 12 10 0

*By the Secretary.*

J. Thompson, Esq. Colebrook Row, Islington ..... 21 0 0

J. Shewell, Camberwell ..... 10 0 0

Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. of Etruria, Staffordshire ..... 100 0 0

..... 131 0 0

*By the Treasurer.*

Wm. Hobday, Bristol ..... 1 0 0

*By the Secretary.*

Mrs. Hall, Hammersmith ... 10 10 0

*By the Treasurer.*

Wm. Strutt, Esq. Derby .... 100 0 0

*By Wm. Corston.*

Mrs. M. Unwin, Castle Hedingham 5 0 0

Rev. E. Pemberton, Belsham, Saint Paul's, Essex .. 2 2 0

Miss Pemberton, Do. 1 1 0

..... 8 3 0

*By the Treasurer.*

S. Favell, Esq. Southwark ..... 10 10 0

Morris Birkbeck, Guildford ..... 5 0 0

..... 15 10 0

*By Wm. Corston.*

Mr. J. D. Pennick, of Winchester ..... 2 0 0

Carried forward £4285 7 9

Brought forward £4285 7 9

*By the Treasurer.*

Thos. Hayter, Esq. Brixton, Surrey . 21 0 0

Jasper Capper, Gracechurch-st. . 10 0 0

J. Powell, Cross-st. Islington ..... 1 1 0

Wm. Vaughan, Esq. Dunster's-court, Mincing-lane .... 10 10 0

..... 44 11 0

*By the Secretary.*

Chs. Thorold Wood, Esq. Keswick .... 15 0 0

Mrs. Wood ..... 10 0 0

..... 25 0 0

*By the Treasurer.*

*From J. E. Bicheno, Newbury.*

Brice Bunny, Esq. . 10 0 0

Fred. Page, Esq. .. 20 0 0

Mr. J. Childs .... 1 0 0

Dr. Lamb ..... 1 1 0

Mr. Wm. Hedges .. 1 1 0

Mr. Holdich ..... 1 1 0

Rev. J. Kilcat ... 1 1 0

Mr. J. E. Bicheno .. 1 1 0

Mr. Joseph Toomer 1 1 0

Rev. Wm. Dryland 1 1 0

Mr. Wm. East .... 1 1 0

Mr. J. East ..... 1 1 0

Mr. John Harwood .. 1 1 0

Mr. John Hall .... 1 1 0

Mr. J. Hall, Attorney 1 1 0

Mr. John Sargant .. 1 1 0

Mr. Thomas Nias ... 1 1 0

Mr. Thomas Hughes 1 1 0

Miss Nias and Pupils 1 8 0

Mr. Richard Harbert 1 1 0

Mr. Samuel Edkins . 0 10 6

Mr. Charles Bull .. 0 10 6

Rev. David James .. 1 1 0

Collection at Mansion-

House ..... 3 11 0

Do. at Independent

Meeting ..... 9 1 5

..... 63 18 5

Jos. H. Bradshaw, Lombard-st. 10 0 0

*By George Fisher, Bristol.*

George Fisher .... 21 0 0

Samuel Harford .. 10 10 0

..... 31 10 0

*By the Secretary.*

Misses Sarah and C.

Wedgewood .... 100 0 0

Carried forward £4460 7 2

Brought forward	£4460	7	2
J. Butterworth, MP.	2	2	0
	102	2	0
<i>By Joseph Forster.</i>			
James Neatley	1	1	0
G. L. Newnham	1	1	0
	2	2	0
<i>By the Treasurer.</i>			
J. B. Oldfield	21	0	0
<i>By James Ireland Wright, of Bristol.</i>			
Mary Wright	20	0	0
Rebecca Wright	10	0	0
Frances Wright	10	0	0
Elizabeth Wright	10	0	0
Mary Wright, jun.	10	0	0
Louisa Wright	10	0	0
Jas. Ireland Wright	10	0	0
Matthew Wright	10	0	0
	100	0	0
<i>By R. Taylor, (additional.)</i>			
Messrs. Longman and Dickenson	5	0	0
<i>By Samuel Tuke, of York.</i>			
Lindlay Murray	10	10	0
William Tuke	10	10	0
Samuel Tuke	10	10	0
Catherine Cappe	5	0	0
William Gray	5	0	0
Anthony Thorpe	5	0	0
David Russel	5	0	0
John Mason	4	0	0
Wm. Richardson	4	4	0
David Priestman	4	4	0
Ann Cuthbert	2	2	0
Ann Priestman	2	2	0
Mary Mildred	2	2	0
William Turner	2	2	0
Robert Spencer	1	1	0
Wm. Thurnham	1	1	0
B. Agar	1	1	0
James Copsie	1	1	0
Thos. Proctor Silby	10	10	0
	87	0	0
<i>Dividend on 6,371l. 18s. 1d.</i>			
3 per cents.	86	0	5
<i>By the Treasurer.</i>			
David Ricardo, Esq.	20	0	0
Capt. Colby, Tower	10	0	0
	30	0	0
<i>By Joseph Forster.</i>			
Sarah Beeseley, Worcester	21	0	0
<i>By the Treasurer.</i>			
Robt. Bingley, Esq.			
Mint	10	10	0
Carried forward	£4914	11	7

Brought forward	£4914	11	7
H. Warburton, Esq.	10	0	0
	20	10	0
<i>By Anth. Sterry and Thos. Sturge, (2d Payment.)</i>			
A. Sterry, Borough	10	10	0
Joseph Ball, do.	10	10	0
Jas. Charlton, Bristol	5	0	0
B. Moxham, do.	5	0	0
Edward Ash, do.	10	0	0
J. Smith, Uxbridge	5	0	0
Rebecca Hull, do.	5	0	0
Thomp. Warner, do.	5	0	0
Samuel Hull, do.	5	0	0
Thomas Hull, do.	2	0	0
Charles Holehouse, Borough	2	2	0
L. B. Allen, Dulwich-College	2	2	0
E. Shewell, Stockwell			
(2d Subscription)	10	10	0
Bacchus and Green, Upper Thames-st.	3	3	0
Brandrams and Co. Size-lane	10	10	0
Walkers, Maltby, Parker and Co., Upper Thames-st.	10	10	0
Ann Fry, Olverton, Gloucestershire	0	10	6
Jos. Sturge, do.	8	8	6
John Lury, Hazell, Gloucestershire	1	1	0
Sir R. Burnett and Sons, Vauxhall	10	10	0
Corbyn and Co., Holborn	21	0	0
	143	7	0
<i>By Anth. Sterry and Thos. Sturge, (3d Payment.)</i>			
Chas. & Sam. Enderby, Paul's Wharf	5	0	0
Jos. Hardcastle, Old Swan Stairs	10	10	0
	15	10	0
<i>By the Treasurer.</i>			
The Duke of Orleans	10	0	0
<i>By Dr. Waugh.</i>			
Mr. Harvey, Grand Junction Wharf	1	1	0
<i>By A. Sterry and T. Sturge.</i>			
Mat. Robinson, Esq. Dulwich	10	0	0
<i>By Henry Weymouth, Esq.</i>			
Rev. J. Phillips, Clapham	10	10	0
Carried forward	£5114	19	7



Brought forward £5114 19 7		
William Savill, Esq.		
Clapham Common	10	10 0
J. Bradney, Esq. do.	10	10 0
Rev. Joseph Hughes,		
Battersea.....	10	10 0
	42	0 0

*By the Secretary.*

Lord Crawford and		
Lindsay .....	10	0 0
R. L. Mackintosh, Esq.		
No. 2, Crescent-		
Place, Burton-Cre-		
scent .....	10	0 0
	20	0 0

*By the Treasurer.*

Per Wm. Bowring,		
of Exeter .....	34	1 0
Per Rev. J. Nelson		
Goulty, of Henley	40	0 0
	74	1 0

*By the Secretary.*

T. Wightman ....	1	1 0
Jas. Compton, Esq.		
Paddington-green	10	0 0
	11	1 0

*By Anthony Sterry.*

John Willis, Esq., Dulwich..	10	0 0
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*By the Secretary.*

W. Dickson, Esq., Blackheath	10	10 0
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*By the Treasurer.*

Grizel Birkbeck, Stoke New-		
ington .....	10	0 0

*By the Secretary,**from J. Williams, Plymouth.*

H. Woolcomb, Esq.	5	5 0
Rev. Herbert Mends	1	0 0
Wm. Prance, Esq.	5	5 0
E. Lockyer, M.D.	5	5 0
J. Skey, M.D. ....	2	2 0
Wm. Prideaux, Esq.	2	0 0
Mr. Wm. Eastlake.	1	1 0
Mr. Rob. Were Fox	1	1 0
Mr. Henry Gandy..	1	1 0
Rich. Bayley, Esq..	5	5 0
Mr. George Ogg ..	1	1 0
Mr. A. B. Gibson ..	1	0 0
Mr. J. P. Cox.....	1	0 0
Mr. Joseph Treffry	1	1 0
Mr. David Deny ..	1	1 0
Mr. I. N. Tanner..	1	0 0
Jos. Hingston, Esq.	2	2 0

Carried forward £5292 11 7

Brought forward £5292 11 7		
Mr. T. G. Hardy..	1	0 0
Mr. W. Collier ....	1	0 0
Mr. John Saunders.	2	2 0
Mr. Sam. Williams	1	1 0
Mr. Harry Roberts.	0	10 6
Mr. Roger Treffrey	1	1 0
Lovel Edgeworth, Esq.	1	1 0
Mr. W. Curtis ....	1	0 0
A Friend to Education	5	5 0
Mr. Robert T. Willis	1	1 0
Mr. Henry Welsford	1	0 0
Jno. Tingcomb, Esq.	2	2 0
John Collier, Esq. .	2	2 0
Mrs. Sarah Fox....	5	0 0
Mr. Jas. Oliver....	1	1 0
Mr. N. J. Ingraham	5	5 0
Geo. Soltan, Esq. . .	2	2 0
Mr. Jos. Pridham .	1	1 0
Mr. William Gregg	1	1 0
D. F. ....	1	1 0
Mr. John Hinson ..	0	10 6
	74	17 0

*By the Treasurer.*

John Elcock, Kingston.....	1	1 0
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*By the Secretary.*

Dr. Blake, Taunton	5	0 0
R. Meade, Esq. do.	5	0 0
	10	0 0

*By the Treasurer.**From Joshua Ransom, Hitchin.*

J. M. Pearson, Esq.	10	0 0
Wm. Lucas .....	10	0 0
Eliz. J. Wheeler ...	10	10 0
Thos. Hughes .....	5	0 0
Wm. & Joshua Lucas	10	0 0
J. & Joshua Ransom	10	10 0
Samuel Smith .....	1	0 0
Thomas Ward.....	1	0 0
Henry Jermyn.....	1	0 0
Wm. Langford ....	1	0 0
Benjamin Taiham ..	5	0 0
Hitchin Female Edu-		
cation Association	10	0 0
	74	10 0

*By the Treasurer.*

Wm. Nash, Royston	2	2 0
J. P. Wead, ditto ..	1	1 0
	3	3 0

*Dividend on 8691l. 18s. 1d. in*

3 per cents .....	117	6 10
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Total 27th Jan. 1816.. £5573 9 5

Subscriptions are received by Hoare, Barnet, and Co. Bankers, Lombard-street; by William Allen, Treasurer, Plough-court, Lombard-street; and by Joseph Fox, Secretary, Argyle-street, Oxford-street; also by all the Members of the Committee.



